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1875

MEMORIAL VOLUME

OF THE

TWELFTH CLASS

OF

The Eclectic Medical College

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

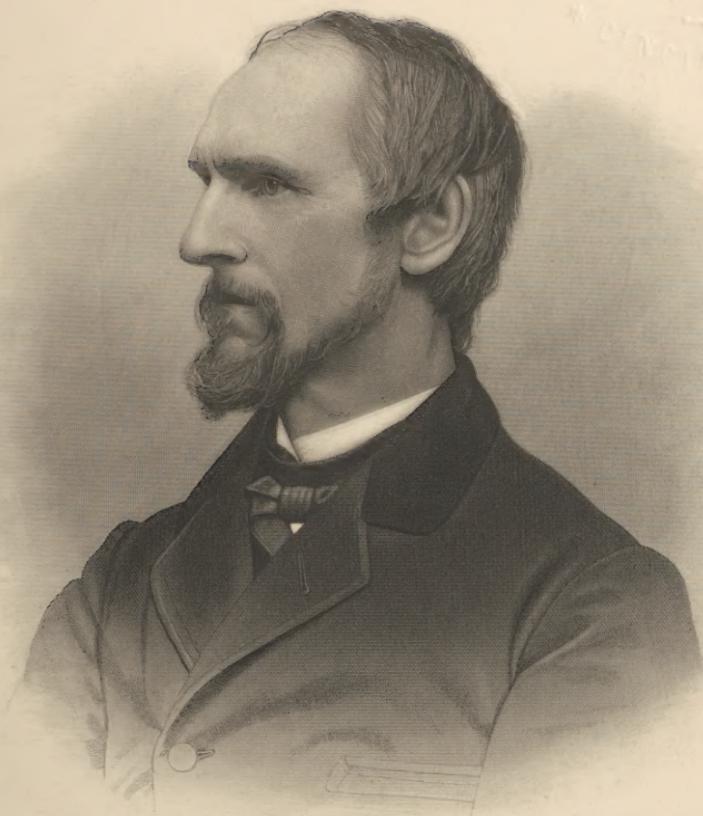
Graduating January 28, 1875.

"The profession of the human healer is radically a sacred one, and connected with the higher priesthood; or, rather, is itself the outcome and acme of all priesthoods, and divinest conquests of intellect here below—as will appear one day."—THOMAS CARLYLE.

NEW YORK:

1875.





WESTERN BANK NOTE & ENG. CO. CHICAGO.

Alexander Wilder

You are yet Students upon the threshold of your profession, having its principal knowledges yet to acquire. You must learn how to 'minister to a mind diseased' as well as to prescribe for the ailments of the body; to distinguish between the fanciful and the philosophical. To do this you will need to study human nature upon the psychological side.

MEMORIAL VOLUME

OF THE

12TH CLASS OF GRADUATES

OF THE

New York

ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF THE

CITY OF NEW YORK.

“HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD.”

NEW YORK:

1875.

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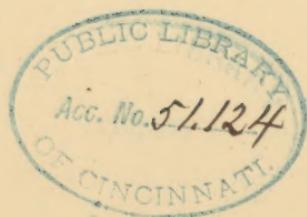
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"Another sign of our tinsel also marked by an analogous political movement, is the new importance given to the single person. Everything that tends to insulate the individual—to surround him with barriers of natural respect, so that each man shall feel the world as his, and man shall treat with man as a sovereign state with a sovereign state—tends to true union as well as greatness. 'I learned,' said the melancholy Pestalazzi, 'that no man in God's wide earth is either willing or able to help any other man.' Help must come from the bosom alone. The scholar is that man who must take up into himself all the ability of the time, all the contributions of the Past, all the hopes of the Future. He must be an university of knowledge. If there be one lesson more than another which should pierce his ear, it is: The world is nothing, the man is all ; in yourself is the law of all nature, and you know not yet how a globule of sap ascends ; in yourself slumbers the whole of reason. It is for you to know all, it is for you to dare all.

* * * The mind of this country, taught to aim at low objects, eats upon itself. There is no work for any but the decorous and the complaisant. Young men of the fairest promise, who begin life upon one theory, inflated by the mountain-winds, shined upon by all the stars of God, find the earth below not in union with them, but are hindered from action by the disgust which the principles on which business is managed inspire, and turn drudges or die of disgust—some of them suicides. What is the remedy? They did not yet see, and thousands of young men as hopeful now crowding to the barriers for the career, do not yet see that if the single man plant himself indomitably on his instincts, and there abide, the huge world will come round to him. Patience—patience ; with the shades of all the good and great for company ; and for solace, the perspective of your own infinite life ; and for work, the study and communication of principles, the making these instincts prevalent, the conversion of the world. * * * The study of letters shall be no longer a name for pity, for doubt, for sensual indulgence. The dread of man and the love of man shall be a wall of defense and a wreath of joy around all. A nation of men will for the first time exist, because each believes himself inspired by the Divine Soul, which also inspires all men."

RALPH WALDO EMERSON: *The American Scholar.*

HISTORY OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

It is to be hoped that the present initial number of a Memorial Volume, by the Graduates of the Eclectic Medical College, of the City of New York, will be followed by similar publications by future classes. The record of Eclectic Medicine is too precious to be suffered to be lost ; and it is only by efforts like this, that we can expect its preservation. Yet, our own professional career and those of students graduating heretofore and subsequently, are more or less involved in the matter.

We have given the names of all the graduates of our *Alma Mater*, and so far as we could obtain them, the post-office directions of each, for the purpose of affording a sort of Directory for our entire number. A little more attention to this may make future Memorial volumes of more than passing interest to those whose names shall be there recorded.

Our *Alma Mater*, the Eclectic Medical College, of the City of New York, has been to us something more than a mother. We have been carefully and patiently instructed, and our teachers, one and all, have shown an earnest sympathy in our future success, like that displayed by fathers and brothers. They have not shunned or hesitated to impart aught to us likely to prove of benefit to us ; and we have assembled daily in the lecture room as at a family circle. Wherever we may go, and whatever our future experience, our grateful and affectionate remembrance will still cling to the old place of assembling and to the men who were at once our mentors, our instructors and friends. To them much of our future success will be due ; and we hope that it will be such as will assure them that their labors in our behalf—labors of love as they certainly were, have not been in vain.

JAMES E. BRIGGS, M. D.
WILLIAM H. WEBER, M. D.
FRANKLIN N. WRIGHT, M. D.

New York, February, 1875.

MEMORIAL
OF THE
TWELFTH CLASS OF GRADUATES
OF THE
ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CONSTITUTION.

ADOPTED JANUARY 29, 1875.

ARTICLE I.—TITLE.

This Society shall be known as THE ASSOCIATION OF THE GRADUATES OF THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

ARTICLE II.—OFFICERS.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be elected annually.

§ 1. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep minutes of the meetings in a suitable book to be provided for that purpose, to conduct the correspondence of the Association, and to render such

reports as may be required; and he shall, at the expiration of his term of office, transfer to his successor all books and papers.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to collect all dues and pay all moneys when properly-audited accounts are presented to him; and he shall give bonds satisfactory to the officers of the Association for the faithful performance of his trust; and shall, further, at the expiration of his term of office, transfer to his successor all books, papers, moneys or property belonging to this Association, and shall render a full and correct statement of his accounts at each annual meeting.

ARTICLE III.—AUDITING COMMITTEE.

There shall be an Auditing Committee, consisting of the President and Secretary.

ARTICLE IV.—MEETINGS.

There shall be, first, an Annual Meeting, held on the day following the Commencement Exercises of the Winter Term, and secondly, a Special Meeting, held on the day following the Commencement Exercises of the Spring Term of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, at such an hour and place as shall have been determined upon by the Association at a previous meeting. Seven graduates shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE V.—DELINQUENT MEMBERS.

Any member may be officially censured, invited to withdraw, or expelled, for conduct calculated to bring reproach upon the Association, by a vote of four-fifths of the members present at a regular meeting; provided that a specific charge is made in writing and submitted to the Auditing Committee one month previous to the meeting at which said action is taken.

BY-LAWS.

I. Essays, as soon as delivered, shall be considered the property of the Association, and a copy of the same shall be placed in the hands of the Secretary.

II. At a regular meeting of the Association, the President shall appoint a Committee of three, who shall examine the various essays, and recommend for publication such as they deem worthy.

III. All Members are invited to present essays in addition to those appointed by the President.

IV. The President shall appoint, with their own consent, two Members for Essayists at the next meeting of the Association.

V. The Association shall appoint at each meeting, one Member to deliver an Address.

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

HISTORICAL OUTLINE.

The Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, was incorporated by the Legislature on the 22d day of April, 1865. It is authorized to hold real and personal estate to the amount of \$300,000, and to dispose of the same, the funds and property to be employed solely for the purpose of promoting medical science and instruction, and the establishment of a hospital and dispensary in connection with the college.

No person over sixteen years of age, of good moral character, who has gone through the proper course of preliminary study,* and conforming to the usual rules of admission and attendance, can be excluded from attendance at the college.

The Board of Trustees are empowered by the charter, upon the recommendation of the Faculty and Board of Censors, to grant

* The preliminary study is perhaps most satisfactorily indicated by the General Law for the incorporation of Colleges and Academies, chapter 184, of the laws of 1853:

“§ II. The trustees of every college incorporated pursuant to this act shall have power to grant and confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon the recommendation of the Board of Professors of said college, and at least three Curators of the medical profession appointed by said trustees. But no person shall receive a diploma conferring such degree, unless he be of good moral character, and of the age of twenty-one years, and shall have received a good English education, and shall have pursued the study of medicine and the sciences connected therewith, for at least three years after the age of sixteen years, and have received instruction from some physician and surgeon fully qualified to practice his profession until he is qualified to enter a medical college, and (except in cases hereafter provided), shall also after that have attended two complete courses of lectures delivered in some incorporated medical college.”

and confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon students of the college, aged twenty-one years, having pursued the study of medicine for three years under the supervision of a reputable physician, and attended at least two full terms of instruction in an incorporated medical institution, the last of which terms shall have been held by this college. The Board also is empowered to confer the degree, either honorary or *ad eundem*, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Censors, upon eminent practitioners of medicine, and persons holding diplomas from other reputable incorporated medical institutions. The diploma presented in testimony of the conferred degree, the statute declares "shall entitle the person receiving it to all the rights and privileges, immunities and liabilities of physicians, as declared by the laws of this State."

The Corporation thus established organized in the Autumn of 1865, making choice of the following officers:

President, HON. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER.

Vice-President, WILLIAM P. STRICKLAND, LL. D.

Treasurer, WILLIAM MOLLER.

Recording Secretary, ALEXANDER WILDER, M. D.

Corresponding Secretary, HENRI L. STUART.

The following Professors were also elected:

WILLIAM BYRD POWELL, M. D., *Emeritus, Cerebral Pathology.*

ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., *Operative Surgery and Surgical Diseases.*

EDWIN FREEMAN, M. D., *Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.*

PAUL W. ALLEN, M. D., *Theory and Practice of Medicine.*

WILLIAM W. HADLEY, M. D., *Materia Medica and Therapeutics,*

THOMAS D. WORRAL, M. D., *Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.*

JOHN M. YOUATT, M. D., *Physiology and Pathology.*

J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., *Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology.*

The building, No. 223 East Twenty-sixth street was leased, and a course of lectures begun in October, 1866, which was attended by a class of forty students.

The First Commencement was held in the Cooper Union building, on the evening of February, 16th, 1867. Dr. Robert S. Newton, President of the Faculty, occupied the chair, in the absence of President Havemeyer, and the degrees were conferred by Dr. Alexander Wilder, Secretary of the Corporation, upon a class of eleven; eight men and three women.

Hon. Horace Greeley delivered the address to the graduates.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees in 1867, the following officers were chosen:

President, ALEXANDER WILDER, M. D.

Vice-President, DENNIS E. SMITH, M. D.

Treasurer, WILLIAM MOLLER.

Recording Secretary, HON. MARTIN THATCHER.

Corresponding Secretary, HENRI L. STUART.

The following were appointed Professors for the year:

ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., *Operative Surgery and Surgical Diseases.*

PAUL W. ALLEN, M. D., *Theory and Practice of Medicine.*

EDWIN FREEMAN, M. D., *Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.*

CHARLES T. HART, M. D., *Physiology and Pathology.*

ISAAC SPANGLER, M. D., *Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.*

WILLIAM W. HADLEY, M. D., *Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., *Chemistry.*

PRINCE A. MORROW, M. D., was also appointed *Demonstrator of Anatomy.*

The Second Commencement was held at the Cooper Union building, February 8, 1868, Dr. Robert S. Newton, President of the Faculty, occupying the chair.

The degrees were conferred by the President of the Corporation, Alexander Wilder, upon nine persons, of whom seven were men and two women.

One member of the graduating class, George Lamb, died suddenly two days before.

Professor Hadley addressed the graduates, and the Hon. Horace Greeley then made a public address.

The Third Commencement Exercises were held at the College building, No. 223 East Twenty-sixth Street, May 11, 1868. Dr. Alexander Wilder, the President, occupied the chair.

The report of the Spring Class was made by Professor Paul W. Allen, Secretary of the Faculty.

The President conferred the degrees upon eight graduates, of whom seven were men and one woman.

Dr. J. Edwin Danelson pronounced the Valedictory Address, and Professor Hadley delivered the Charge to the graduates.

The Board of Trustees at the next annual meeting made choice of the following officers:

President, ALEXANDER WILDER, M. D.

Vice-President, DENNIS E. SMITH, M. D.

Treasurer, BENJAMIN J. STOW, M. D.

Recording Secretary, HON. JOHN F. CLEVELAND.

Corresponding Secretary, HENRI L. STUART.

The following Professors were appointed, viz. :

JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN, M. D., *Emeritus, Institutes of Medicine.*
ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., *Operative Surgery and Surgical Diseases.*
EDWIN FREEMAN, M. D., *Anatomy.*
J. M. F. BROWNE, M. D., *Physiology, Pathology, and Histology.*
PAUL W. ALLEN, M. D., *Theory and Practice of Medicine.*
WILLIAM W. HADLEY, M. D., *Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*
JAMES M. COMINS, M. D., *Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.*
JAMES DAY, M. D., *Chemistry.*
Dr JOHN H. FITCH was also appointed *Demonstrator of Anatomy.*

The following resolution, on motion of Dr. Alexander Wilder, was adopted by the Board, June 19, 1868, viz. :

*Resolved, That female students be educated in the ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, upon the same condition as male students.**

The Fourth Commencement was held at the rooms of the College, No. 223 East Twenty-sixth street, February 4, 1869. The President, Alexander Wilder, occupied the chair.

Professor Paul W. Allen, read the report of the session, in which he took occasion to declare that the presence of ladies at the lectures "had been a gratifying and perfect success."

The President then conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon seven graduates, of whom six were men and one woman.

Dr. Stowe,† M. D., of Lawrence, Massachusetts, Professor Newton, and others, delivered addresses.

Dr. Homer L. Sweet delivered the Valedictory Address on the part of the graduates, and Professor Edwin Freeman addressed the new-made physicians.

* This provision was afterward enacted as a part of the charter. In most of the Eclectic Colleges it has been in conformity with the practice, but in old school institutions, and those inlaid with old monkish ideas of instruction, women, too, have been excluded. Experience has shown that such classes are as successful as similar mixed classes in public and academic schools, and few intelligent persons object.—A. W.

† Dr. Stowe died of pneumonia, on the 5th of February, 1875, greatly regretted. He was one of the oldest and most highly esteemed of the Eclectic physicians of Massachusetts, a gentleman in manners, a model for his profession, and one of the most worthy of the representative men in Eclectic Medicine.—A. W.

The Fifth Commencement for the Spring term, was held at the rooms of the College, May 6, 1869; Professor William W. Hadley in the chair.

Dr. Dennis E. Smith, Vice-President of the Corporation, conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon nine graduates, of whom seven were men and two were women.

Charles H. Archer, M. D., delivered the Valedictory Address, and Professor J. M. F. Browne, the Charge to the Graduates.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees in 1869, the following officers were chosen, viz.:

President, ALEXANDER WILDER, M. D.

Vice-President, DENNIS E. SMITH, M. D.

Treasurer, BENJAMIN J. STOW, M. D.

Recording Secretary, HON. JOHN F. CLEVELAND.

Corresponding Secretary, HENRI L. STUART.

The charter having been amended to conform to the General Law, a Board of Censors was also required to be chosen. The following persons were accordingly elected, viz.:

Dennis E. Smith, M. D.; Alexander Wilder, M. D.; William Jones, M. D.; P. Albert Morrow, M. D.; Horatio E. Firth, M. D.

The following Professors were also appointed, viz.:

JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN, M. D., *Emeritus, Institutes of Medicine.*

ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., *Operative Surgery and Surgical Diseases.*

EDWIN FREEMAN, *Anatomy.*

PAUL W. ALLEN, M. D., *Theory and Practice of Medicine.*

WILLIAM W. HADLEY, M. D., *Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

JAMES M. COMINS, M. D., *Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.*

J. M. F. BROWNE, M. D., *Physiology and Pathology.*

J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., *Chemistry.*

H. D. GARRISON, M. D., *Pharmacy.*

FRANK TABER, A. M., *Medical Jurisprudence.*

Dr. JOHN H. FITCH, was also appointed *Demonstrator and Adjunct Professor of Anatomy.*

The Sixth Commencement was held at Plympton Hall, February 11, 1870. Dr. Alexander Wilder, President of the corporation, occupied the chair.

Professor Edwin Freeman read the report of the session, after which the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon fourteen graduates, seven being men and seven women.

Professor Allen addressed the new-made physicians.

Professor Joseph R. Buchanan also delivered an address, likewise the Rev. Charles F. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers.

Dr. Charles H. Bronson pronounced the Valedictory on the part of the graduates.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees in 1870, the following officers were elected, viz.:

President, ALEXANDER WILDER, M. D.

Vice President, DENNIS E. SMITH, M. D.

Treasurer, BENJAMIN J. STOW, M. D.

Recording Secretary, HON. JOHN F. CLEVELAND.

Corresponding Secretary, HENRI L. STUART.

Censors.—Dennis E. Smith, M. D.; Alexander Wilder, M. D.; William Jones, M. D.; P. Albert Morrow, M. D.; Horatio E. Firth, M. D.

The following were appointed Professors, viz.:

JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN, M. D., *Emeritus, Institutes of Medicine.*

JOHN F. BOYNTON, M. D., *Emeritus, Natural Sciences.*

ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., *Clinical Medicine and Surgery.*

EDWIN FREEMAN, M. D., *Operative Surgery and Surgical Diseases.*

SANFORD BELL, M. D., *Anatomy.**

J. M. F. BROWNE, *Physiology and Pathology.*

JAMES M. COMINS, M. D., *Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.*

PAUL W. ALLEN, M. D., *Theory and Practice of Medicine.*

R. G. BARHAM,† M. D., *Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., *Chemistry.*

HENRY SANDERS, A. M., *Pharmacy.*

FRANK TABER, A. M., *Medical Jurisprudence.*

The Seventh Commencement was held at Association Hall, February 11, 1871.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon fifteen graduates, thirteen men and two women.

The President, Dr. Alexander Wilder, addressed the class, and Professor Paul W. Allen delivered the Charge to the graduates.

Horace Greeley likewise addressed the graduates, recommending them to perfect themselves in the treatment of particular disease, rather than follow the plan of operating with an indifferent knowledge of various complaints.

* Dr. Bell did not accept the position, and Dr. Henry M. Daniels was appointed in his place.

† Professor Barham resigned in consequence of ill health.

Dr. Joseph T. Ricker delivered the Valedictory address.

A speech was delivered by Rev. E. C. Sweetser, humorous, instructive, and eloquent.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees for 1871, the officers of the preceding year were again elected.

The following were chosen Censors.

Dennis E. Smith, M. D.; Alexander Wilder, M. D.; Samuel Tuthill, M. D.; P. A. Morrow, M. D.; Horatio E. Firth, M. D.

The following Professors were also appointed, viz.:

ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., *Surgery*.

PAUL W. ALLEN, M. D., *Theory and Practice of Medicine*.

E. S. McCLELLAN, M. D., *Materia Medica and Pharmacy*.

ROBERT A. GUNN, M. D., *Anatomy*.

J. M. F. BROWNE, M. D., *Physiology and Pathology*.

JAMES M. COMINS, M. D., *Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*.

J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., *Chemistry*.

FRANK TABER, A. M., *Medical Jurisprudence*.

Dr. JOSEPH J. RICKER, was likewise appointed *Demonstrator of Anatomy*.

The Eighth Commencement took place at Association Hall, February 15, 1872. The President, Dr. Alexander Wilder, occupied the chair.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon eleven graduates, four men and seven women.

Miss Harriet E. Cady, M. D., was awarded the prize for sustaining the best competitive examination in Physiology.

The Valedictory was delivered by Dr. Richard Gaudern, and the charge to the graduates by Professor R. A. Gunn.

At the annual election of the Board of Trustees for 1872, the same officers as before were re-elected.

The Board of Censors also were chosen as follows, viz.:

Dennis E. Smith, M. D.; Samuel Tuthill, M. D.; Alexander Wilder, M. D.; P. A. Morrow, M. D.; Horatio E. Firth, M. D.

The following Professors were also selected, viz.:

ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., *Surgery*.

PAUL W. ALLEN, *Theory and Practice of Medicine*.

E. S. McCLELLAN, M. D., *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*.

ROBERT A. GUNN, M. D., *Anatomy*.

J. M. F. BROWNE, M. D., *Physiology*.

JAMES M. COMINS,* M. D., *Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*.

*Dr. Comins declined this appointment, and Dr. V. A. Baker was chosen in his place.

PAUL SCHWITZER, M. A., *Chemistry*.

W. GLOVER, A. M., *Medical Jurisprudence*.

Dr. JOHN C. SPRAY was also appointed Demonstrator and adjunct Professor of Anatomy.

The Ninth Commencement took place at Association Hall, February 19, 1873.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon seventeen graduates, fourteen men and three women.

A public address was delivered by Professor Gunn on *Republicanism vs. Despotism*; the Valedictory by Dr. Thomas A. Granger; the Charge to the graduates by Professor E. S. McClellan.

Professor V. A. Baker, also read an original poem, and the benediction was pronounced.

At the adjourned annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, the following officers were chosen, viz.:

President, ALEXANDER WILDER, M. D.

Vice-President, HERMAN BOSKOWITZ, M. D.

Treasurer, RICHARD E. KUNZE, M. D.

Recording Secretary, ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D.

Corresponding Secretary, HENRI L. STUART.

Censors.—Dennis E. Smith,* M. D.; B. J. Stow,* M. D.; Samuel Tuthill,* M. D.; Alexander Wilder,* M. D.; Richard E. Kunzé, M. D.

The following were appointed Professors, viz.:

ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., *Surgery*.

JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN, M. D., *Anthropology and Institutes of Medicine*.

WILLIAM H. BURNHAM, M. D., *Anatomy*.

ALEXANDER WILDER, M. D., *Physiology and Psychological Medicine*.

HERMAN BOSKOWITZ, M. D., *Homopathic Medicine*.

WILLIAM ARCHER, M. D., *Theory and Practice of Medicine*.

JULIUS VON MEYER, M. D., *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*.

JAMES M. COMINS, M. D., *Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*.

C. STOCKTON GAUNTT, M. D., *Chemistry*.

Hon. NORMAN STRATTON, A. M., *Medical Jurisprudence*.

The Tenth Commencement was held at the Cooper Union Building, February 3, 1874.

The opening address on the status of Eclectic Medicine was delivered by Professor William H. Burnham.

* These Censors not serving, their places were filled by Drs. Simon P. Taft, Orson S. Gregory, and M. B. Hayden.

The report of the session was read by Professor Julius Von Meyer.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was then conferred upon the candidates, nine in number, of whom five were men and four women.

The President, Dr. Alexander Wilder, on presenting the degrees, addressed the new-made physicians at length, appealing to them to assert and maintain their rank as regular physicians; and declaring that there was no established school or hierarchy of medicine in this country with the powers of an established church, to lay down dogmas and ethics to which only those subscribing were regular and the only proper physicians. There was no "apostolic succession" in medicine. They had been indoctrinated in a safe as well as scientific school of medication—a school which has terminated blood-letting in American practice, and furnished a new pharmacopœia to the world.

Dr. J. W. Von Namee read a poem.

The valedictory was then delivered by Miss Lucy W. Harrison, M. D. It was gracefully pronounced, and elicited much applause.

The Eleventh Commencement took place in Robinson's Hall, May 16, 1874.

Professor William Archer delivered the report of the Class, after which the President, Dr. Alexander Wilder, conferred the degrees upon eleven graduates—nine men and two women.

Professor Newton delivered an address, also Rev. Wm. P. Corbitt.

Doctor Alonzo R. Pettit ascended the platform and read a series of resolutions highly eulogistic of the different instructors, their fidelity and thoroughness.

The President replied, thanking the students for their good will, and assuring them that their sentiments were cordially reciprocated.

Dr. Isaac J. Brooks then delivered the valedictory of the Class of 1874, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

The Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Eclectic Medical College was held at the Rooms of the College, May 20, 1874.

The following officers were elected for the year, namely:

President, ALEXANDER WILDER, M. D.

Vice-President, HERMAN BOSKOWITZ, M. D.

Treasurer, RICHARD E. KUNZE, M. D.

Recording Secretary, ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D.

Corresponding Secretary, HENRI L. STUART.

Censors.—Richard E. Kunzé, M. D.; Orson S. Gregory, M. D.; Simon P. Taft, M. D.; Charles H. Archer, M. D.; Mrs. Maria B. Hayden, M. D.

The following Professors were also appointed, viz :

ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., *Surgery*.

HERMAN BOSKOWITZ, M. D., *Institutes of Homœopathic Medicine*.

WILLIAM ARCHER, M. D., *Theory and Practice of Medicine*.

JULIUS VON MEYER, M. D., *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*.

SAMUEL E. MORTIMORE, M. D., *Anatomy*.

ALEXANDER WILDER, M. D., *Physiology and Psychological Medicine*.

JAMES M. COMINS, M. D., *Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*.

JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN, M. D., *Anthropology and Institutes of Medicine*.

J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., *Chemistry*.

DR. MARK NIVISON was also appointed *Demonstrator of Anatomy*.

The exercises of the Twelfth Commencement are given below at full length :

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees was held at the Rooms of the College, May 20, 1875.

The following officers were elected for the year, namely :

President, ALEXANDER WILDER, M. D.

Vice-President, HERMAN BOSKOWITZ, M. D.

Treasurer, BENJAMIN BRANDRETH, M. D.

Recording Secretary, ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D.

Corresponding Secretary, RICHARD E. KUNZE, M. D.

Censors—Orson S. Gregory, M. D.; Mrs. M. B. Hayden, M. D.; Franklin N. Wright, M. D.; H. G. von Lillienschiohl, M. D.; George Wm. Winterborn, M. D.

The following professors were also appointed :

ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., *Practical Medicine and Surgery*.

JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN, M. D., *Anthropology and Institutes of Medicine*.

HERMAN BOSKOWITZ, M. D., *Institutes of Homœopathic Medicine*.

JAMES M. COMINS, M. D., *Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*.

WILLIAM ARCHER, M. D., *Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology*.

SAMUEL E. MORTIMORE, M. D., *Anatomy and Mind Surgery*.

ALEXANDER WILDER, M. D., *Physiology, Pathology and Psychological Medicine*, *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*.

WILLIAM H. WEAVER, *Chemistry and Pharmacy*.

MARK NIVISON, M. D., *Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Adjunct Professor of Anatomy*.

From The Medical Eclectic, March 15, 1875.

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE,

TWELFTH COMMENCEMENT.

The 28th of January, 1875, will long be remembered by the friends of Medical Eclecticism and the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York. It was the occasion of the Twelfth Commencement. The exercises were held at Association Hall, Fourth Avenue. It was a stormy evening, and pedestrian travelling was badly incommoded; yet an audience of several hundred was in attendance, a part of them from other medical colleges of the city. The music was furnished by Professor Francis S. Barrett, and heightened the attractiveness of the occasion. The graduating class are all residents of the State of New York, an occurrence somewhat unusual in the history of the College, and likely to exert a beneficial influence.

After the performing of the overture, "The Bronze Horse," by Auber, the chair was taken by the President; and the Rev. William Archer offered prayer.

The Rev. Charles Larew, of Haverstraw, N. Y., a member of the graduating class, delivered the oration. It contained a carefully considered exposition of Eclectic Medicine, a kind and flattering notice of the College and its staff of instructors; a history of Dr. Jacob Tidd, of New Jersey, who taught Wooster Beach, and so was the patriarch of the Reformed School of Practice, and other collateral subjects of importance. The oration will be found in the present number of **THE MEDICAL ECLECTIC**, page 43. *

The exquisite piece of music, "Poet and Peasant," by Luppi, was then performed; after which the report of the Faculty for the session just closed, was read by Professor James M. Comins. The following are the principal features:

"The session which has just closed is behind none which have preceded it, in any respect. From the opening of the College in

* See Appendix, No. 1.

October last, till the present evening, there has not a single occurrence taken place to mar the cordial relations between the Faculty and students. We have been all as one family, each in sympathy with the exertions of the others; sorrowing with misfortune and rejoicing in each other's advantage. The Faculty have on their part, endeavored to be thorough and faithful in their lectures, and the students have been diligent, laborious, and eagerly attentive. The result has been not only the most friendly relations, but a progress in technical and scientific learning that has not often been rivaled.

"The number of matriculants is 59; and the graduates are 14 in number. The degree *ad eundem* has also been conferred upon eight worthy and reputable practitioners, holding diplomas from other institutions, and three have been awarded the Honorary degree.

"This makes the entire list of our graduates one hundred and thirty-seven, besides fifty-six holding the *ad eundem* degree. The number of ladies who have received their degrees from this College, is thirty-seven. The great majority of them are now engaged in remunerative practice; a few we have lost sight of, and some are dead.

"The present class is fully equal to any that have been instructed in this College, and its members will hardly fail to make their mark wherever they may go. They deserve our best wishes, and have them.

"I am glad to be able to announce that we have hope now that our long-deferred hope will be realized, and that we shall have a new college building.* The corporation is out of debt; by the munificence of one gentleman we have money at interest ready on instant call; three others have placed in our possession real estate to the value of several thousand dollars more; while several others have likewise given assurance that when the time shall come, they will not be found backward or empty-handed. We are hopeful; we have prospered, and never had so many, or so earnest and sincere friends, as we now have. The fire which others have kindled

* The new college building is at No. 1 Livingston Place, where the fourteenth term will be held, beginning on Tuesday, October 5, 1875.

to sweep us from existence, has only served to purify us. We are stronger as an institution, with the public, and especially so with the friends of Eclectic Medicine, in this country and Great Britain, than ever before."

Dr. Comins then addressed the class in regard to their duties and experiences as physicians. His remarks were received with much satisfaction.

At the conclusion, Dr. Robert S. Newton, Professor of Surgery, and President of the Faculty, announced the names of the graduating class, as follows:

JAMES E. BRIGGS,	-	-	-	-	-	New York.
ROBERT S. GALT,	-	-	-	-	-	"
THOMAS J. KILMER,	-	-	-	-	-	"
REV. CHARLES LAREW, A. M.,	-	-	-	-	-	"
VALENTINE MOTT LAWYER,	-	-	-	-	-	"
ALBERT LEWIS,	-	-	-	-	-	"
CHARLES NAGEL,	-	-	-	-	-	"
WILLIAM W. NIMS,	-	-	-	-	-	"
REV. JOHN A. ROESCH,	-	-	-	-	-	"
DAVID L. SPAULDING,	-	-	-	-	-	"
H. GUSTAV VON LILLIENSCHIOLD,	-	-	-	-	-	"
WILLIAM H. WEAVER,	-	-	-	-	-	"
FRANKLIN N. WRIGHT,	-	-	-	-	-	"
VINCENZO ZOLNOWSKI,	-	-	-	-	-	"

The students thus called, advanced to the platform, where they were each welcomed by the President of the Board of Trustees, Dr. Alexander Wilder, who presented to them the diploma of the College, and addressed them as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: Once more a pleasing duty has devolved upon me,—that of inducting you into the position and dignity which has been awarded you, and which, I rejoice to add, you have abundantly deserved. I therefore, in conformity with the suffrage of your instructors and of the Corporation of this College, and by the authority created by the laws of this State, presenting you with these diplomas, duly signed and sealed, hereby confer upon you, each and severally, the degree of Doctor of Medicine, which entitles you to the honors, privileges and immunities which pertain to the same, by the statutes and jurisprudence of this State and Country. With the rank and protection which this degree confers, are also associated the obligations and responsibilities which you

cannot waive or evade. I charge you to observe carefully the conditions imposed by the Hippocratic oath : that you will perform with fidelity the duties of your profession, that you will maintain its honor and dignity, preserve inviolably the secrets and confidential disclosures of your patients ; that you will uphold the cause of science, and preserve your own lives pure and holy ; and into whatsoever house you enter, that you go thither for the good of the patient, abstain from inflicting any violence or injury, and from leading away any, whether man or woman, bond or free."

The class now resumed their seats, and Dr. Wilder continued :

" You are now our peers in rank ; you are each and all of you regular physicians, the graduates of a regular School of Medicine, with not even a dog at liberty to raise his tongue to question your professional rights, character and position. The laws and jurisprudence of this State assure you all this, and the Federal Constitution confirms the same to you, all over our country. Never, therefore, permit a question, or even an innuendo to pass unchallenged, that is to the contrary. The highest Court of the State, on appeal, will sustain you.

" Several of your number have complained to me, that your examinations for the degree, were more severe and extensive than in the other medical colleges of this city. I have not a doubt of it. Such has always been the case, so far as I know, since this College was incorporated. You have the gratification, certainly, that you have come honestly by your diplomas. I have for one, earnestly sympathized with you in these perplexities.

" You have heard, perhaps, that a person unable to obtain a degree in other institutions, could procure one in this College. You now are able to see that this remark relates in no way to our standard of scientific knowledge. The fact is only this—that in an Old School College no student, however proficient, will be allowed to take his degree, but will be 'plucked' on some pretext or other, if it is known that he intends to become other than an Old School practitioner. We have never made such a test, for we believe in fair play. Years ago those who slandered us had power to procure laws making the Reformed Practice a criminal offense, and prevent any institution of Reformed Medicine from being chartered, as well as to withhold degrees from students in their own

colleges who might be in favor of the Reformed practice. After all this, they derided and calumniated our physicians as ignorant.

" Yet the enactment of the statute in May last, requiring practitioners to have a diploma or license, found our physicians more generally having the legal qualifications. A large number of our Homœopathic neighbors were without diplomas, and even some of the foremost of the Old School, and conspicuously the President of the old New York County Medical Society. Such was the plight of those who maligned us, casting stones at us; their own houses were of frailest glass.

" You are now obligated by us to observe no Code of Ethics, except the Golden Rule of charity toward men. We are as old a school as any rival practice on this continent. As your orator already has shown you, Eclecticism is from Morrow, Beach and Tidd, and that dates back to the American Revolution. It was the practice largely employed at that period, when calomel, antimony and other noxious drugs, were fortunately shut out of the country by blockade. Our predecessors resorted to the indigenous herbs, and adhered to their use; theirs returned to 'the weak and beggarly elements' of bleeding and deadly drugs. Now, having revolutionized medical practice on this continent, having abolished the torture of the sick, and let air and water into the sick-room, whence they were before excluded, we now assert our mission and apostleship.

" My associate has already counseled you; I have little to add. He is a more practical man than I am. But I beg you to maintain all the kindness of heart and manner that characterize the real gentleman. I hate that roughness of manner and ready unkindness of speech, which I have sometimes encountered, and by which some men seem to think they express superiority and honesty. It is no characteristic of merit, excellence, or even of personal worth, to cultivate and display the manners of a swine or a boor. You are physicians only when you sympathize; and then only, can you be of use to patients. Preserve their confidence. Do not give their names to the public when you have occasion to allude to their ailments.

" Avoid running in debt. A person in debt seldom preserves self-respect or personal virtue. Most persons who borrow, and women especially, do so without ever intending to pay, in any

honorable manner. If you lend you must do so in the prescribed manner, 'hoping for nothing again,' for with most debtors in this age, you drivell if you should hope.

"A man should be careful in dealing with his fellows, that he shall not be cheated. How much more truly wise, however, if he could be on his guard not to cheat others. How glorious the compact of the two Frenchmen: 'Let there be truth between us forever.'

"We are overrun with school education. We read, hear and talk, a great deal. The intellectual powers are squandered in the demonstrating that they exist. Our schools overflow with lectures and books; thought and individuality seem to be at a discount. A man should not be so mastered. His book is but his servant. Any knowledge will feed the mind. Colleges teach elements; but they should evolve and educate rather than drill, else the student is made a thing, not a man.

"I know not the exact character of the organization that meets in this hall. But the names and symbols around us express much. Wyckliff and Luther, Wesley, Calvin and Knox, and quaint, English-speaking John Bunyan, all remind me of protest against religious domination; the right of man to his own worship and his own conscience. Above us also I read the golden words of Augustin of Hippo: '*In necessariis unitas, in dubiis libertas, et in omnibus caritas*,'—in things essential let there be unity; in matters doubtful, liberty; and in all things, charity. We can hardly improve upon that, and I care not to try. But yonder is a symbolism more curious. You see the Alpha, the letter representing the Tree of Knowledge, and the Omega, which denotes the Tree of Life. Between the two stands the mysterious Baphomet, the symbol of the Templar Knights of the Middle Ages, sworn soldiers of the Temple and of religion. Why the device is adopted here, I may not inquire; it is a good one for ourselves. We are sworn likewise to a holy crusade. Our profession is oldest in history and noblest. The second king of the first dynasty in Egypt, living in a mythical antiquity, was a writer on anatomy and medicine; Egyptian physicians embalmed Jacob; the Egyptians were celebrated as the healthiest of men, and 'healing medicines,'—generally herbs and balsams, were universally used. This was uncounted centuries before the fable of *Æsculapius*; and all the kings of Asia,

the Persians notoriously, procured physicians from Egypt. So old was the profession ; and the person of the medical man was sacred. Every physician was a priest. 'The physician,' says Plato, 'is next to God.'

" Let your character and manners blazon your calling. Seek to overawe no one by rudeness or overbearing conduct. Only the diffident and sensitive will be repelled. Courtesy is the badge of a lady or gentleman ; kind deportment indicates the best of God's creation. A palm-tree, however little cultivated, produces dates ; an almond can be transformed into a peach ; while a thorn always remains a thorn. Manners are the means to fortune ; your horoscope can be cast from your own person.

" But I will not detain you further. You go forth with our most cordial wishes. I regard it as propitious that you are all residents of this State. I would gladly place such a class, year by year, in the counties of New York. The State Society will thus be of one element with the College ; and so, each strengthening the other, we shall be able to maintain our ground against both opposition and persecution. We are in the right, and therefore we shall stand.

" You go from us bearing our hearts with you. Your career is ours. Your success is ours. We shall always regard you as of our family. This is a relation which I have personally maintained toward every one of our graduates. Your welfare and prosperity will always be desired by us, and we wish you every success."

VALEDICTORY.

The Valedictory was delivered by Franklin N. Wright, M. D. :

" MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND YOU CLASS-MATES :

" By the suffrage of my fellow-graduates, I have been chosen to speak the words of farewell. Entertaining no feeling of exaltation or superiority by reason of this partiality, I now proceed, with somewhat of depression and sorrowfulness of feeling to perform that duty.

" Taking a glance backward over our course, mingled emotions of joy and sadness arise at the retrospection :—joy, indeed, that our laborious curriculum is passed successfully, and that we have

achieved an honorable conclusion of our labors. But sadness comes up, likewise. We must dissolve these friendly associations and take our place elsewhere, in active life, where, perhaps, we shall strive painfully, even though bravely, against difficulties, if we do not content ourselves to float supinely, idly and listlessly, down the current, to find a Utopia, or, more probably, an outward oblivion.

“Arduous our course certainly has been, and severe have been the questionings and repeated examinations which we have received. Yet, if our future have no hours darker than those which we have experienced in these associations, we shall be indeed fortunate. Let the events of this day spur us on to new effort, and to enthusiastic, I had almost said, to enthusiastic zeal, in our chosen profession.

“For our *Alma Mater*, the Eclectic Medical College, of New York, we see the highest prospects in the immediate future. Generous benefactors have provided that a new building shall be procured for the future sessions, worthy of the institution, of its patrons and instructors, and worthy of the cause of Eclectic Medicine. There are such men in the Board of Management, and we hope that the munificence of a Boskowitz, a Shewell, a Brandreth, a Lewis and a Lillienschioeld may be seconded by other noble and energetic persons, and endeavors, as will assure to us an academical structure that shall be the assurance and harbinger of a glorious and prosperous career. Then a brighter day will come to our noble school of Reformed Medicine; we shall be enabled to emulate the achievements of our rivals; we shall stand peers to all our brethren, East, West, South, and away over the ocean, in Great Britain. The laurels of a Bennett, a Hitchman and Sexton in the other hemisphere, will be complemented by the garlands deservedly worn by a Newton, John Stowe, a Johnson, Buchanan and Powell, in our own country. When the beneficence of those who have befriended this College shall have made it what is now contemplated, and we trust before this present season is completed—we hope to have a college edifice creditable in appearance, with all the necessary appointments for the successful promotion of study, with the Faculty enlarged and the advantages to students also proportionally augmented. This has been promised; the way has been opened, and we are sanguine that the inducements thus freely offered will be abundantly realized.

" Having among our alumni representatives from almost every State in the Federal Union, and students from distant lands, the influence of our College will spread more and more widely, and our future classes will be increased in numbers. Such success, we trust, will be deserved. Indeed, we do not doubt it. Our Reformed School of Medicine can find their principles fairly, fully and successfully taught nowhere except in an Eclectic College. The medical practice of the future must be Eclectic. Its doctrines are essentially and fundamentally distinct from all others; and they must increase in favor as they are better understood, because they are not only broad and complete in their scope, but because they are founded on common sense.

" Let God's medicines skillfully employed, assist the enfeebled forces of nature and restore the debilitated energies. This is Eclectic doctrine. But never let agents be administered which are known to be injurious and poisonous in their character, having no necessity or justification for their use; but let the current of life coursing through the body to cleanse and renew it, be drawn from its appointed course and office.

" For our Professors we have thoughts only of respect and love. We cannot expect that this our esteem will be as fully reciprocated by them; for while they have been our sole instructors, we constitute only one out of the many classes that they have conducted thus through the appointed curriculum; and as we now go forth upon our career, another like group of hopeful and aspiring students take our place and require their care and attention. We know not whether the love of young, untried hearts is of value to such men; but such as it is, it is the only tribute which we can offer them, and we bestow it freely and from our hearts.

" To those on whom our mantles will descend, who will take our places in the lecture-rooms, at the scalpel, and in the laboratory, we leave our best wishes, trusting that with the enlarged opportunities which our College will afford them, their attainments will be proportionately increased, and that we shall have abundant reason to esteem them as being not unworthy of those who have preceded them.

" We have always regarded it as cause for congratulation that this College invites and welcomes women who come to participate in its advantages. Generally, our institutions for professional and

higher education have withheld from the female sex the opportunities for culture which have been abundantly afforded to their more robust brothers. Many even question to which sex Nature has been more liberal in her endowments. Every college has been but a convent for uncowled monks. Women have been routed out of the medical and other professions which they once exercised; and girls have been kept away from school, or instructed only in institutions where they would be taught superficially. Even a learned professor in Harvard College, eager perhaps to keep every innovation from that ancient temple of knowledge, has taught us marvelously in regard to the building of a brain, female and male; and has ventured to assert that a girl during the growing period, owing to certain physiological peculiarities, 'will not have as much power left for the tasks of the school, as the boy of whom Nature requires less at the corresponding epoch,' and that 'identical education of the two sexes is a crime before God and humanity, that physiology protests against, and that experience weeps over.' It is, perhaps, too arrogant for an unfledged graduate to question utterances of a pundit so learned and a physician of broad experience; but we must remark that vitality is essentially superior in all females, and that unphysiological habits, more than college curricula and scientific study are prone to debilitate and unsex them. There is, as has been already mentioned, more actual capacity for hard study. When youths and maidens are in school together, there is a natural, divine, eternal law, by the operation of which the presence of each sex incites, inspires and strengthens the other. Nor can we believe that high culture of the mind tends to debility of the physical constitution, whether in man or woman. Let us then, stand for culture to develop perfect manhood and perfect womanhood, as the means of long life, and what is better, a full life. The more completely our education is after the model of Nature, the more perfectly will we realize its grand purposes.

"As a matter of principle, and in contravention of the unworthy idea that young men will not attend our college because women are taught there, we trust our successors, our Faculty, and Board of Trustees will reply in the appropriate words of Emerson:

"'Let it not be recorded in our own memories, that in this moment of the Eternity, when we who were named by our names

flitted across the light, we were afraid of any fact, or disgraced the fair Day by a pusillanimous preference of our bread to our freedom.'

"Laying aside all carping about 'relative superiority,' let it be the ambition of our students of either sex to cultivate their intellectual powers and render themselves useful in the highest degree in their profession. It is comparatively small importance to whom Nature has been more generous or partial, if each, with like fidelity, shall employ their faculties to the fullest extent in promoting the best interests of humanity.

"Our sisters here will bear me witness that they have been saluted by us with no ribald jest or *entendre* to shock their modesty, or dishearten them from engaging in like pursuits and competition with 'the sterner sex;' at the same time, we have not striven to flatter them into an idea that they are of a more angelic mould, or persuade them that their charms are by no means heightened in our estimation by culture of the intellect.

"Associates! memory will always fondly recall faces and forms of classmates, and will return and linger over those scenes of combined work and enjoyment. But these reveries must be brief. These diplomas are passports over no royal highway of ease, by which we may attain the objects of life. They are mandates to labor in the vineyard of God. Accept them with no levity, for they bring with them a responsibility that requires stout and brave hearts to sustain. Your lives must be lives of devotion, and when need comes, of sacrifice. Prepare therefore, to surrender your comforts, enjoyments, health, and even life for others, whether you expect pecuniary recompense or not; to leave your book with the page unfinished; to rise from a meal untasted; to be roused from your couch at midnight to encounter the rude storm; to be able no more to call an hour your own in which you are not liable to be called away, as the feudal lord might summon his vassals.

"Let me quote from an address by a clergyman of the Church of England to his clerical brethren:

"'Men are pleased to call you *Reverend*, but if such a title belongs to any profession on this earth, it belongs to the doctor. He it is, who, in some degree at least, is making himself Christ to the suffering and sorrowing among mankind; he it is who turns out of his bed at midnight to cool the poor man's burning lips, or succor a woman with the tenderest efforts of his skill,—who can

never pay him a sixpence, whether her infant lives or not. What you do cheerfully once in a day, he does as a matter of business all day long. Your work is but baby's play compared to his.'

" But our picture must not be all shadow. Brighter tints and stretches of sunshine will relieve the heavier background. A pleasanter union of mental and physical labor than that of a physician cannot be undertaken. Thus, likewise, he has the gratitude of the suffering and convalescent, which I may remark, is pretty sure to continue—at least till his bill for services is presented.

" Most persons desire their days upon the earth may be long and as free from discomfort as possible ; and the physician is expected to enable them to realize this wish. He may not, indeed, be successful enough to prolong life beyond its appointed span ; but certainly he has almost absolute control over physical suffering. Man's entrance into life and his departure may be as peaceful as the beginning and end of a ship's voyage, leaving a protected harbor, and after a voyage, perhaps of storm and vicissitude, entering a friendly port.

" Perhaps our experience does not warrant us in the offering of advice ; but permit us to assume a silver-browed wisdom for the nonce.

" Improve your leisure, which will probably be most abundant, in the possession of young practitioners.

" Preserve inviolate your promises.

" Mix your medicine with brains.

" Do not suppose that you can obtain 'the golden fleece' without brave endeavor.

" He who would walk the mountain-top must climb there.

" Labor for the honor of your profession, your country and your God.

" To-night, classmates, closes our three-years' course. Three years ! Three waves of Eternity's vast, boundless ocean, on which our barques have neared and hailed each other, floated side by side toward their destination, and now, sadly parting, drift away.

" Before concluding, I will now, in the name of the Graduating Class, thank you, our Professors, for the many kindnesses that we have experienced at your hands, as well as for your faithful teachings and the fatherly interest which you, one and all, have taken in

us. To you, in a great measure, is due our success as graduates. The world is indebted to you for your labor and discoveries. You may not receive the meed in your life-time, but in the final hour, close your eyes with the consciousness, that however the deserved credit has been withheld from you, future generations will bless your memory. In this moment, when the relations between us are about to be severed, let me say to you, that you are esteemed highly and beloved by us all, and that the remembrance of you, will be preserved in the most sacred chamber of our hearts.

Ladies and gentlemen, we thank you for your attendance here this evening, and for the interest which you have taken in these commencement exercises. To-morrow will behold us scattered to distant parts of our State. May we hope that whithersoever you go, or whatever may be our lot, you will give us as your benison, your warmest sympathies,—your sincere wishes for our welfare."

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Charles Larew, M. I. D., after which the music struck up the March "The Class of '75," and the memorable exercises of the Twelfth Commencement of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, were concluded.



ALUMNI
OF THE
ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK.

CLASS OF 1866-7.

NAMES.	P. O. WHEN KNOWN.
Bricker, John.....	Ladora, Iowa.
Conaway, John.....	Brooklyn, Iowa.
Dolley, Charles W.....	Michigan.
Hayden, William R.....	Bedford Springs, Mass.
Hayden, Mrs. Maria B.....	437 Fourth Avenue, New York City.
Merwin, William R.....	Middle Granville, Washington Co., N. Y.
Millington, Edwin H.....	Hancock, N. Y.
Morris, James A.....	New Jersey.
Mix, Mrs. Josephine B.....	149 E. Fifty-first Street, New York City.
Morrow, P. Albert.....	113 W. Thirty-Fourth Street, New York City.
Pratt, Miss H. H.....	New York.
Wilcocks, David.....	650 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AD EUNDEM.

Boskowitz, Herman.....	137 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Firth, Horatio E.....	191 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Henshall, James A.....	Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Jackson, Joseph.....	Boston, Mass.
Miles, C. Edwin.....	Boston Highlands, Mass.
Prettyman, John S.....	Milford, Delaware.
Smith, Dennis E.....	131 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Stow, Benjamin J.....	213 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sweet, Homer M. (deceased).....	New York

CLASS OF 1867-8.

Bogart, D. P.....	Brighton, Ontario.
Comins, James M.....	345 Lexington Avenue, New York City.
Danelson, James Edwin.....	532 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Day, James.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Firth, Lambson B.....	435 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Harvey, Elias.....	Belcher, N. Y.

NAMES.

P. O. WHEN KNOWN.

Lamb, George (deceased)	Rockland, New Brunswick.
Simons, O. H.	Jamestown, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.
Teed, Cyrus R.	New York.

AD EUNDEM.

Cooper, Henry C.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Nivison, Miss Anna T.	565 Orange Street, Newark, N. J.
Norton, Mrs. H. L.	Louisville, Kentucky.

CLASS OF 1868 (SPRING).

Andrews, Mrs. E. B. (deceased)	New York City.
Battleson, George	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Belknap, M. C.	Albion, Michigan.
Callahan, Dennis	Hillsborough, Highland Co., Ohio.
Danelson, J. Edwin	120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. City.
Fitch, John H.	New Scotland, Albany Co., N. Y.
Geddes, William	Mass.
Kunzé, Richard E.	606 Third Avenue, New York City.

AD EUNDEM.

Bowlsby, William H.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Browne, J. M. F.	
Gunning, J. H.	
Hamilton, C. T. (deceased)	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Huyler, Edward P.	77 Amity Street, New York City.
Jamieson, John	Cincinnati, Ohio.

HONORARY.

Fishblatt, Edward	Newark, N. J.
Plumbe, Edward O.	New York.
Stanton, Lyman (deceased)	Copenhagen, N. Y.
Skelton, John	Leeds, England.
Totman, Calvin S.	Syracuse, N. Y.

CLASS OF 1868-9.

Archer, Mrs. Hannah E.	Paterson, N. J.
Archer, William	Paterson, N. J.
Berry, Thaddeus, C. S.	Houlton, Aroostook Co., Maine.
Linquist, Maurice F.	New Haven, Ct.
Miller, Isaac S.	108 Washington Street, Hartford, Conn.
Starr, George O.	Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y.
Sweet, Homer L.	New Hampshire.

CLASS OF 1869 (SPRING).

NAMES.	P. O. WHEN KNOWN.
Allen, William A.....	Flushing, Queens Co., N. Y.
Archer, Charles H.....	Weehawken, N. J.
Brown, Mrs. Electa A.....	19 Congress Avenue, Chelsea, Mass.
Chapman, Benj. F.....	345 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cheesebrough, William D.....	223 East Twenty-sixth St., N. Y. City.
Ostrander, Mrs. Zitella.....	161 East 28th St., New York City.
Roe, Sylvester, Jr.....	Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Shattuck, L. A.....	Bridgeport, Conn.
Smith, William J.....	New York.

AD EUNDEM.

De Witt, E. W.....	Arkansas.
Geddes, R. W.....	Winchendon, Mass.
Perkins, T. S. (deceased).....	Boston, Mass.

HONORARY.

Church, William D.....	Kingston, Luzerne Co., Penn.
Crane, Oliver.....	Carbondale, Penn.
Hyde, John J.....	Brooklyn, New York.
Jones, William.....	Newburgh, N. Y.
McCartney, John.....	Dublin, Ireland.
Tuthill, Samuel.....	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

CLASS OF 1869-70.

Banker, William.....	144 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bronson, Charles H.....	New York.
Dewey, Miss Mary E.....	Fort Ann, N. Y.
Goodspeed, Miss Helen A.....	Worcester, Mass.
Hathaway (now Haring), Mrs. Maria.....	Newark, N. J.
Jackson, J. W. C.....	2 St. James avenue, Boston, Mass.
Kelly, Peter.....	Oran, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.
Mason, James J.....	New York.
Miller, Mrs. Margaret A.....	58 Dey Street, New York City.
Phelps, Mrs. Lovisa J.....	Syracuse, N. Y.
Rockwell, John A. (deceased).....	Hartford, Conn.
Smith, Le Roy A.....	Hartford, Conn.
Smith, Marie Louisa (now Mrs. B. F. Chapman).....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Van Kirk, Mrs. Harriet P.....	Health Institute, Owego, N. Y.

AD EUNDEM.

Eaton, Edward Byrom.....	China.
Hitchman, William.....	Liverpool, England.
Horton, John.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.

NAMES.	P. O. WHEN KNOWN.
Jacobson, Adolphus E.....	5 Lafayette Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mansfield, Charles.....	Worcester, Mass.
Sprague, Romulus C.....	Greenville, Illinois.
Von Meyer, Julius.....	West Twenty-fourth St., New York City.
Wolff, Gabriel J.....	251 East Tenth street, New York City.

HONORARY.

Browne, D. J.....	Ireland.
Dunkley, William W.....	Liverpool, England.
Hightett, Charles.....	London, England.
Merkel, Gottfried Herman.....	52 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
Webb, Edward L.....	London, England.

CLASS OF 1870-71.

Aisbitt, Matthew S.....	Irving Station, Westmoreland Co., Penn.
Bishop, Midas E.....	New Russia, Essex Co., N. Y.
Chase, George W.....	Mass.
Dickens, J. B. M.....	Boston, Mass.
Firth, Mrs. Elizabeth.....	191 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Griffith, Joseph (deceased).....	N. J.
Gordon, Edward S.....	Troisnot, N. C.
Hynan, Peter.....	N. Y.
Jewett, Nathaniel.....	Ashburnham, Mass.
Morgan, Elihu R.....	Shelburne Falls, Mass.
Parks, Mrs. Marie J.....	Warsaw, Ind.
Prankard, William.....	New York.
Ricker, Joseph T.....	Ohio.
Ripley, Edwin M.....	Wing Station, Westchester Co., N. Y.
Simms, Joseph.....	West Exeter, Otsego Co., N. Y.

AD EUNDEM.

Aspinwall, William.....	Liverpool, England.
Bayley, Robert L.....	Liverpool, England.
Davidson, Samuel.....	N. Y. City.
Lamb, George.....	England.
Lewis, William.....	Leeds, England.
Preston, Elisha S.....	Rochester, N. Y.
Smith, William T. Y.....	England.
Smythe, Samuel Wesley.....	Burlington, Vt.
Sohl, Henricus.....	Boston, Mass.

HONORARY.

Carpenter, George W.....	Forestville, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.
Clark, Samuel.....	Lawrence, Illinois.

NAMES.	P. O. WHEN KNOWN.
Fox, Albert.....	Pawling, Dutchess Co., New York.
Jacques, Joseph (deceased)	Bridgeport, Conn.
Johnson, William S.....	Milton, Vermont.
Morehouse, E. M.....	Owatonna, Minnesota.
Price, V. Clarence.....	Waukegan, Ill.
Sharp, James J.....	New York.

CLASS OF 1871-2.

Cady, Miss Harriet E*.....	427 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
De Baun, Alice (now Mrs. Burdick).....	351 W. Thirty-fourth St., N. Y. City.
Davis, Eber E.....	New York.
Dickenson, Mrs. Martha.....	Conn.
Ensign, Mrs. Jennie.....	357 West 34th St., N. Y. City.
Gaudern, Richard.....	Pioneer, Ohio.
Lacy, Mrs. Mary L. W.....	Ithaca, N. Y.
Pratt, Mrs. Seraphina E.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ralston, Annie.....	Bell Creek, Nebraska.
Rich, Francis M.....	New York.
Young, William H. A.....	Vermont.

AD EUNDEM

Adams, Henry L., R.C.P.....	London, England.
Currie, George.....	England.
Fitzgerald, Augustin F., R.C.P.....	London, England.
Gregory, John.....	England.
More, James Huson.....	England.
Staft, George, T. A.....	England.
Sidney, A. W.....	Fitchburg, Mass.

HONORARY.

Borden, Lewis H.....	Patterson, N. Y.
Brooks, Abel D.....	Irving, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.
Goodale, J. R.	Pawtucket, Rhode Island.
Jordan, Lewis J.....	57 East 10th Street, New York City.
Jordan, Philip J.....	Philadelphia, Penn.

CLASS OF 1872-3.

Allen, Henry A.....	New York City.
Bond, Miss Mary E.....	120 Lexington Avenue, New York City.
Borden, David P.....	Paterson, N. J.
Cahill, Henry H.....	Hartford, Conn.
Clow, William.....	New York.

* Miss Cady carried off Prof. Browne's prize as the most proficient student in Physiology.

NAMES.	P. O. WHEN KNOWN.
Crans, A. F.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dye, John H.	Buffalo, N. Y.
Gaillard, D. A.	108 Spring Street, New York City.
Granger, Thomas A.	Nineteenth Street, New York City.
Griswold, Charles E.	159 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Holland, Mrs. Mary A (now Mrs. D. A. Gaillard).	N. Y. City.
Jarvis, Wallace.	New York.
Lamont, James.	West Henrietta, Monroe Co., New York.
Mortimore, Samuel E.	Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City.
Munn, Howard E.	Naugatuck, Conn.
Nivison, Mrs. Mary C.	Scranton, Penn.
Simmons, George.	Charlotteville, Schoharie Co., New York.

AD EUNDEM.

Baker, Horace L.	Blissfield, Michigan.
Butterfield, E. F.	Syracuse, N. Y.

HONORARY.

Fletcher, George.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Shewell, Mrs. Elizabeth A.	159 Warren Avenue, Boston, Mass.

CLASS OF 1873-4.

Cooper, George.	427 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Elliott, John A.	New York City.
Harrison, Miss Lucy W.	Jacksonville, N. Y.
Hungerford, Edwin.	Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y.
Kennedy, Edward H.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
McEntee, Miss Sara.	Kingston, N. Y.
Ormandy, Miss Mara W. (now Mrs. I. J. Brooks).	New Haven, Ct.
Quinn, John C.	New York City.
Young, Mrs. Mary C.	Five Corners, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

AD EUNDEM.

Kay, Mrs. Alice.	England.
Sweeny, Henry J.	5 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

HONORARY.

Burnham, Mrs. Carrie A. M.	Sixth Avenue, New York City.
Frankenstein, George L.	New York City.
House, George V.	683 Broadway, New York City.
Taft, Simon P.	28 Fulton Street, Newark, N. J.

ALSO,

Burnham, Professor William H.	Sixth Avenue, New York City.
Newton, Robert S.	137 W. Forty-seventh St., N. Y. City.
Wilder, Alexander.	137 W. Forty-seventh St., N. Y. City.

CLASS OF 1874 (SPRING).

NAMES.	P. O. WHEN KNOWN.
Brooks, Isaac J.	New Haven, Conn.
Cooley, Mrs. Ada E.	New York City.
Crowell, Willis E.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Davison, David.	St. Louis, Mo.
Furber, Henry (deceased).	N. J.
Holcomb, Almeron J.	Jersey City.
Lyons, Theodore D.	New York City.
Montague, Miss Hattie.	Paterson, N. J.
Nivison, Mark.	565 Orange Street, Newark, N. J.
Pettit, Alonzo E.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Scharlach, Fernando L. L.	New York City.
Whitehead, Isaac P.	Rahway, N. J.
Wright, James E.	New York City.

AD EUNDEM.

Cook, C. F.	San Francisco, Cal.
Dike, Mrs. Jennie S.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wells, Henry.	Entre Rios, Argentine Republic, S. A.

HONORARY.

Davis, Orin.	Attica, N. Y.
Hamilton, Robert.	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Pease, Harman.	Schenectady, N. Y.

CLASS OF 1874-5.

Briggs, James E.	24 Fourth Street, New York City.
Galt, Robert S.	Cherry Valley, Ostego Co., New York.
Kilmer, Thomas J.	Schoharie Court House, N. Y.
Larew, Charles.	Haverstraw, Rockland Co., N. Y.
Lawyer, Valentine Mott.	Schoharie Co., N. Y.
Lewis Albert.	242 Hudson Street, Hoboken, N. J.
Nagel, Charles.	202 West 36th Street, New York City.
Nims, William W.	Yates Block, Syracuse, N. Y.
Roesch, John A.	345 East 4th Street, New York City.
Spaulding, David L.	Summit, Schoharie Co., N. Y.
Von Lillienschold, H. Gustav.	33 Union Place, Greenpoint, N. Y.
Weaber, William H.	West 104th Street, New York City.
Wright, Franklin N.	226 West Tenth Street, New York City.
Zolnowski, Vincenzo.	303 W. Twenty-first Street, New York City.

AD EUNDEM

Bone, Lewis H.	106 W. Sixteenth Street, New York City.
Brandreth, Benjamin.	Sing Sing, N. Y.
Hamilton, Robert.	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

NAMES.

	P. O. WHEN KNOWN.
Liston, Robert.....	Albany, N. Y.
Mattocks, James E.....	Sing Sing, N. Y.
Newby, George.....	160 West Sixteenth Street, New York City.
Valentiny, Charles Henry.....	100 Sackett St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
White, Russell J.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
Youngman, Leopold.....	293 Sackett St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HONORARY.

Blankman, Mitchell A.....	New York City.
Greenleaf, C. T.	Brewerton, Onondaga Co., N. Y.
Lozier, Mrs. Clemence S.....	Fourteenth Street, N. Y. City.

CLASS OF 1875 (SPRING).

Bruce, Hiram M.....	Woodside, N. J.
Filkins, Morgan Lewis.....	Albany, N. Y.
Filkins, Welcome Lewis.....	Albany, N. Y.
Hayward, Mrs. Isabel P.....	Lynn, Mass.
Holton, Mrs. Adelaide T.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jones, Alfred F.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
McDonogh, Dan'l K.....	New Orleans, La.
McGauran, George D.....	303 East 59th St., New York City.
McLeish, John.....	New York City.
Ovens, Charles Edward.....	New York City.
Stephens, Philetus J.....	216 West 34th Street, N. Y. City.
Wilcox, Theodore S.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Winterburn, Charles.....	New York City.
Winterburn, George William.....	New York City.

AD EUNDEM.

Adams, Mrs. Elizabeth S.....	West 21st Street, New York City.
Althenhain, Mrs. Elise.....	New York City.
Drescher, Luis.....	New York City.

HONORARY.

Lukens, Joseph.....	Nevada.
Westcott, J. H.....	627 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass.

HISTORY OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

[JOURNAL.]

The first meeting of the Graduates of the Eclectic Medical College, of the City of New York, for the purpose of alumnal organization, was held at the rooms of the College, No. 223 East 26th Street, New York City, May 11, 1868. J. Edwin Danelson, M. D., was called to the chair, and a ballot taken for the election of permanent officers, resulting in the following choice, viz.:

President, JAMES M. COMINS, M. D.

Vice-President, J. EDWIN DANELSON, M. D.

Secretary, JAMES DAY, M. D.

Treasurer, JOHN H. FITCH, M. D.

A Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was appointed, consisting of Doctors Day, Fitch, and H. C. Cooper, the President acting with them; and the meeting adjourned till the evening of the next day.

On coming together, the Committee reported the draft of a Constitution and By-Laws, which was accepted, adopted, and after being engrossed, was signed by those present. The name of the organization thus created was "*The Alumni Association of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York.*"

Resolutions were adopted acknowledging the kindness and courtesy of Dr. Richard E. Kunze, for presenting to the College many valuable specimens of *Materia Medica*; and also to Dr. James Day, for the instructions which he had rendered in *Pharmacy, Chemistry, and Uroscopy*.

Dr. Comins was designated to deliver the Annual Address at the next meeting, and after some further business the Association adjourned.

SECOND MEETING.

The next meeting was held at the rooms of the Eclectic Medical College, February 5, 1869.

Reports were made showing the affairs of the Association in a highly prosperous condition.

The following officers were elected:

President, JAMES DAY, M. D.

Vice-President, WILLIAM ARCHER, M. D.

Secretary, GEORGE O. STARR, M. D.

Treasurer, JOHN H. FITCH, M. D.

The retiring President, Dr. Comins, addressed the Society.

Resolutions were adopted appointing the new President to deliver the next Annual Address; requesting Professor Paul W. Allen to deliver an humorous address, and the other Professors of the College to attend at the next meeting and make addresses.

Dr. William Archer was designated to read an original poem; and P. A. Morrow, M. D., and John H. Fitch, M. D., were appointed Essayists.

A resolution was also adopted, on motion of Dr. Archer, that an album be prepared to contain the photographic pictures and an autograph of each member of the Association.

Another resolution was also adopted, on motion of Dr. Comins, to have an Alumni dinner annually at such time and place as the officers of the Association shall designate.

After remarks and further business the Association adjourned.

SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting was held May 5, 1869, at the close of the Spring Term of the College. President Day occupied the chair.

An Order of Business was adopted, which appears to have been the principal business transacted.

[It has not been possible to procure any further history of the proceedings before 1874. Several meetings were held, and business was transacted, the records of which have been lost.]

ANNUAL MEETING IN 1874.

On the 4th of February, 1874, the graduates and others met with the Alumni Association. The chair was taken by the President, Dr. Wm. Archer, and in the absence of Dr. J. H. Fitch, the Secretary, Professor Julius Von Meyer was chosen temporary Secretary.

The explanation was made that the Association, owing to the absence of the President and the prolonged illness of the Secretary, had not met for two years past.

The several graduates of the class of 1873-4 were elected to membership; also, Professors Newton, Burnham and Wilder.

A committee was appointed to prepare a diploma of membership, consisting of Doctors Burnham, Wilder and Boskowitz.

At the afternoon session, addresses were delivered by the President, Doctors Mortimore and Burnham.

The election of officers was next held, with the following result:

President, ALEXANDER WILDER, M. D.

Vice-President, SYLVESTER ROE, JR., M. D.

Secretary, JULIUS VON MEYER, M. D.

Treasurer, MRS. MARIA B. HAYDEN, M. D.

A discussion took place upon the proper treatment of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Dr. William H. Burnham read an original poem.

The subject selected for discussion at the next meeting of the Association was "Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis."

A resolution was adopted requesting the members to prepare essays for the next meeting.

The Association adjourned to meet on the day succeeding the Commencement for the ensuing Spring Term of the College.

SECOND MEETING IN 1874.

The special meeting of the Association was held, pursuant to adjournment, at the rooms of the Eclectic Medical College, May 29, 1874, and was called to order by the President. The minutes at the annual meeting were read and approved; after which, these graduates for the Spring Term were duly elected to membership.

The constitution was amended to reduce the initiation fee to two dollars.

The Committee on Diploma reported that the financial condition of the Association would not warrant the expense which it had been proposed to incur. The report was accepted, the committee discharged, and a new committee appointed to prepare a simpler design, ready for delivery at the next meeting. Doctors S. Roe, Alonzo E. Pettit, and W. E. Crowell were so appointed.

Doctors William Archer, Herman Boskowitz, and George Cooper were appointed a committee to provide an entertainment for the Association at its annual meeting.

The subject of "Epidemic Diseases" was proposed for discussion at the next annual meeting.

The Association then adjourned.

ANNUAL MEETING FOR 1875.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York for the year 1875, was held at the rooms of the College, on the morning succeeding the Annual Commencement, January 29, 1875.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Alexander Wilder, M. D. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The graduates of the preceding term were duly proposed and elected to membership, viz:

Mitchell A. Blankman, M. D.	Charles Nagle, M. D.
James E. Briggs, M. D.	William W. Nims, M. D.
Robert S. Galt, M. D.	John A. Roesch, M. D.
Thomas J. Killmer, M. D.	David L. Spaulding, M. D.
Charles Larew, M. D.	H. Gustav Von Lillienschold, M. D.
Valentine Mott Lawyer, M. D.	William H. Weaber, M. D.
Albert Lewis, M. D.	Franklin N. Wright, M. D.

On motion of Professor Robert S. Newton, M. D., a committee of three was appointed to prepare a new Constitution for the Association.

Doctors Newton, William Archer, and Charles Larew were appointed, to which the President was added.

The committee reported a Preamble, Constitution and By-Laws.

A copy of the same is on another page of this volume. The title of the Association is changed to "*The Association of the Graduates of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York.*" The initiation fees and annual dues were abolished, and future expenses left to be paid at the respective meetings when incurred or audited.

On motion of Professor H. Boskowitz, M. D., the fifth by-law of the Alumni Association was suspended, after which the new Constitution, with Preamble and By-laws, was unanimously adopted.

The bill of Dr. S. Roe, for the form of a diploma of membership was audited, and an order made for payment.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

President, ALEXANDER WILDER, M. D.
Vice-President, ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D.
Secretary, JULIUS VON MEYER, M. D.
Treasurer, HERMAN BOSKOWITZ, M. D.

The President appointed Doctors Charles Larew and Vincenzo Zolnowski, essayists for the next meeting.

Alexander Wilder, M. D., was appointed by resolution to deliver the address at the next meeting of the Association.

On motion of Dr. J. Von Meyer,

Resolved, That every member is hereby requested to furnish a *curriculum vite* to the Secretary, to be preserved by him for the use of the Association.

Doctors James E. Briggs, William H. Weaber, and Franklin N Wright were appointed a Committee to collect material for the publication of a Memorial Volume.

The members were requested to furnish for the next meeting original papers upon the therapeutical use of the Hemlock—*Pinus Canadensis*.

Doctors Robert S. Newton, William Archer, and H. Boskowitz, were appointed a Committee upon the subject of a Diploma of Membership, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

The President then declared the Association adjourned till the special meeting, to be held at the rooms of the College, on the day next succeeding the Spring Term of 1875.

ALEXANDER WILDER, *President.*

JULIUS VON MEYER, *Secretary.*



THE EVENING AT HOBOKEN.

Pursuant to invitation of Albert Lewis, M. D., a party composed of the Faculty and Graduates of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, assembled in the evening, at his residence, in Hoboken, New Jersey. After some time spent in conversation, the guests were conducted by their munificent host to the banqueting-room, where they sat down to an elegant entertainment. The officers of the College, Doctors Newton and Wilder, sat at the head of the table, and the other members of the company filled the sides.

The following is a copy of the Bill of Fare:

COMPLIMENTARY SUPPER

To the Alumni Association of the Eclectic Medical College, of the City of New York, Friday, January 29th, 1875, at the residence of Dr. A. Lewis, 242 Hudson Street, Hoboken, N. J.

MENU.

HUITRES.

Haute Sauterne,

Hors d'œuvre,

Petites Bouchées, à la Reine—Huitres, à l'Orly.

POTAGE.

Printanniére, à la Royale,

Sherry Amontilado.

POISSON.

Salmon à la Hollandaise,

Vins du Rhin.

ENTREES.

Filet de Bœuf, aux Champignons,

Poulet Sauté, à la Marengo,

Sellé de Chevreuil, sauce Poivrade,

Bourgogne.

ROTIS.

Quails on Toast.

Partridges, Canvas Back Ducks.

Champagne.

Legumes.

Bordeaux.

Petits Pois.

Tomatoes.

Pommes a la Duchesse.

Celery.

Asparagus.

Salade.

DESSERT.

Oranges.

Raisins.

Nuts.

Cabinet Pudding.

Assorted Cakes.

Charlotte Russe.

Coffee.

Addresses, toasts and speeches, diversified the entertainment; which was indeed, "a feast of reason and a flow of soul."

Among the guests were Professors Newton, Wilder, Von Meyer, Mortimore and Nivison of the Faculty of the College; also Doctors James E. Briggs, W. W. Nims, H. G. Von Lillienschold, F. N. Wright, V. Zolnowski, R. S. Newton, Jr., George Boskowitz, Geo. Cooper, M. L. Filkins, and several gentlemen from Jersey City and Hoboken.

During the proceedings, Dr. Lewis addressed the officers of the College, assuring them of his gratification at the agreeable circumstances of his association with them, and the pleasure experienced at having them for his guests. He then presented to Dr. Wilder a deed of conveyance to the Eclectic Medical College, of twelve lots in Staten Island, near the Railroad, eligibly situated and likely to increase rapidly in value.

Dr. Wilder accepted the trust in the name of the corporation and assured Dr. Lewis of their appreciation of his generosity, and pledged himself and College so to employ his benefaction that he would always feel that it had been well bestowed.

Dr. Newton also thanked Dr. Lewis, and assured him of the cordial esteem in which he had been held by him and his associates from their first acquaintance.

After a free interchange of cordial sentiments, the company dispersed at five o'clock in the morning—on the best of terms with their host and all the world besides. Never had hospitality been more courteously or gracefully bestowed.



APPENDIX.

No. I.

THE ESSENTIALS OF ECLECTIC MEDICINE.

BY REV. CHARLES LAREW, M. D.

An Oration delivered at the Twelfth Commencement of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, held at Association Hall, January 28, 1875.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—My position before you to-night is somewhat indefinite. Indeed, my real status is not well defined to myself. I am placed before you as a master, and yet I sustain the relation of a student. I have been called upon by my class, in conjunction with our Faculty, for the usual Oration—to stand where Horace Greeley and other great men have stood at your previous Commencements—and I have not yet received my Diploma. Some one in the presence of Doctor Johnson, quoted the adage that—

“He who rules o'er freemen, must himself be free;”

but the giant critic at once parodied it to death, by saying, “as well might it be said that—

“He who drives fat oxen, must himself be fat.”

Thus encouraged, Ladies and Gentlemen, that I need not be an equal, in order to address my superiors, I shall proceed to consider, so far as the time may admit, some of—

The *Principles and Characteristics* with the *Essential Professional Qualifications* peculiar to the *Eclectic System of Medicine*.

1. The *first principle* of the Eclectic School to which we would invite consideration, is the one lying at the very base of her *Pathology*. The true Eclectic does not regard disease as being in itself an *entity*—a *thing* absolute and independent, located in the system, or intrenched within some tissue or organ of the body, to be slain or routed as a burglar from the house, or a rat from the grain-stack; not a something to be drawn by the lancet, dislodged by mercury, or slain by antimony.

By the Eclectic, disease is regarded as a *morbid condition* of the tissues and functions themselves. The life-force may be obstructed, depressed, or thrown into perverted action, causing derangement of function and degeneration of the fluids and tissues.

11. This leads in the *second* place to the consideration of the true *therapeutic principle*, which is *life itself*—the principle called the “healing power of nature,” or “*vis medicatrix nature*,” as the sole agent capable of curing disease and maintaining the conditions of health. Keeping in mind our views of pathology, in connection with the true principle of cure, we call attention to what may be called a third principle, lying at the very foundation of cure by means of medicine, namely, this: all functional or organic life is kept in action by what may be appropriately denominated *stimulation*. To apprehend light is the appropriate office of the eye, and sound, of the ear. The air prompts the lungs to proper action; the blood, the heart and arteries; food, the stomach, etc. The philosophy of this co-relation is indeed a mystery; but the fact of its existence, and the fact of the whole physiological economy of the animal system being dependent upon it, as a principle, cannot be disputed.

All cures, according to the Eclectic view, proceed upon this natural principle. Medicine is that, to which a diseased organ, tissue or the system as a whole, will respond in the direction of healthy action. Hence we may add that, as a rule, all remedies should be congenial to the system, and corroborant of its natural functions.

111. The *third principle* relates to the scientific sources of Eclectic knowledge and teaching. Two extremes have, from ages past, been regarded as opposing principles, and greatly divided the advocates of medical science. The *Empirics* and the *Dogmatics* have long been in fierce opposition. The *Empirics* took the ground that experience alone, that a certain medicine is found to cure a certain disease, is an all sufficient guide in practice. And not only did they hold that a scientific knowledge of the human system, and of *materia medica* was unnecessary, but unattainable. The *Dogmatics* contended that a thorough knowledge of the human system in health, and in disease, was attainable—that the science of *Physiology* and of *Pathology*, with that of *Therapeutics*, by which a competent theory and rule of practice might be laid down,

was the only competent guide. From these extreme views much evil has arisen, and the progress of the science of medicine has been greatly retarded.

The Eclectics, with a higher wisdom, combine both, giving each its appropriate place and degree of importance in their teaching. Experience gives to science its proper clew; science investigates and defines, giving wisdom and confirmation to experience. Eclecticism finds them reciprocal, and mutually necessary; and having married them, wisdom and skill in practice are found to be their issue.

In accord with this principle, we have had in our course of lectures during our past term, a Teacher of the science of Anatomy. This man has dissected and thoroughly defined to us every part of the human body; distinguishing each with an aptness truly admirable, and describing each with a vividness that left its lasting, and glowing impress upon our memories.

For our *Physiology*, we have had a choice Teacher! In power of analysis, philosophical acuteness, and in facility for making the most abstruse facts and principles simple and understandable, truly a Plato. Long shall we remember him, also, for his superior practical sense, and his earnest and encouraging sympathy with his students.

For *Chemistry*, we have had a Professor, who, in the *inorganic* department can analyze all substances, from a block of limestone of Mount Lebanon, to a mass of granite from the Rocky Mountains; while in the *organic*, he could tell us the component parts of every living thing, from the contents of an elephant's trunk to the constituents of a flea in your boot.

Our Professor on *Materia Medica*, being well adapted by nature and training, has led us many a long stride into the fields of plant and root medicinal, and told us of their virtues and modes of therapeutic application. In *obstetrics*, we have had a man of ability—one who, grasping his subject with tenacity, analyzed it to the last minutiae, and then by a clear and forceful delineation, so impressed it, as never to be forgotten—a man who has taken over three thousand babes from the hands of the angels who brought them, and placed them on the bosoms of the happy mothers awaiting their coming. *And he has taught us how to do it!*

In *Theory and Practice*, we have had no mean Teacher; but a

man of acute thought, a close observer, a medical genuis, and of a wide and successful practice. By him we have been taught the nature of disease, its varied forms and symptoms, with the appropriate remedies in their needful combinations and true proportions. The Empiric and the Dogmatic meet in him, in illustration of their mutual advantages, as the *experienced practitioner*, and the *practical teacher*.

Nor has Homeopathy been overlooked in our curriculum. While in medical colleges of diverse sentiments, Eclectic ideas are not taught or understood, though occasionally misrepresented, here we have a Professor of Homeopathy, one of the few who actually believe in that mode of practice—a gentleman in the true sense of the term, a scholar, and one with whom it is both an honor and a pleasure to associate, the friend of Rockitansky and other savants in the Old World, and of the foremost Eclectics in the New. So we too, have been taught, if not initiated into, the delightful mysteries of *similia similibus curantur*.

In our Professor of *Surgery*, we have had a man of long and varied experience, combined with unusual skill; a man who can give a patient an almost entirely new set of features when needful—lip and eyelid, nose and cheek, can all be restored by his skillful hand—a man whose success in the cure of cancer has been, in many instances, truly wonderful. He has been the Nestor of our Faculty. With his impressive and lucid eloquence he has so imprinted his important lessons upon our understandings, as to make them a life-long advantage. He is a man of noble proportions, and composed of the stuff out of which *Alexanders* and *Napoleons* are made.

In all I have said of our teachers, at whose feet we have sat these months past, I have simply expressed the true and grateful sentiments of my own heart, and those of our class, with a freedom of expression justified by the occasion, thus illustrating the fact stated at the outset. We have had these combined principles fully carried out by our Professors in their College teachings, each one giving us not only the science of his special department, but his experience also. They have told us that, on the receipt of our diplomas, we had but just begun, especially in that important department of medical knowledge which is gained only by experience.

CHARACTERISTICS.

We now call attention to a few of the chief *Characteristics* of *Eclecticism*.

1. The First is *Eclecticism* itself. The word Eclectic means to choose, and in this connection it means to *select* from all sources and schools, such remedies and modes of cure as are found the least injurious to the constitution, and most efficient in the treatment of disease.

As one of its chief characteristics, Eclecticism holds *the man superior* to his science. It places him relatively where his Creator placed him—lord over all the creatures of the earth, giving him by insight the power to call them by their names, and put them to their proper uses. Instead of regarding the man as a mere machine to be passively controlled by a fixed system or code, like a coffee-mill in the kitchen, which, by the way, produces doses far more agreeable and beneficial, in its way, than the blind adherent to the dogmatism of the past, doctoring mere symptoms with his cast-iron prescriptions, Eclecticism would choose out men gifted of God for this special calling, and, after due scientific qualification, enthrone them.

“Monarchs of all they survey,
Whose right there is none to dispute.”

It sets each free as master of the whole realm of medical science, to appropriate all he finds good, from the Cedar of Lebanon, to the hyssop that springs out of the wall. This personal and practically-recognized manhood, in medical science and practice, is a peculiar trait of the Eclectic school.

II. The second characteristic is found in the *peculiarity* of our *remedies*.

The Eclectics have evolved a most effective class of medicines peculiar to themselves, from our native plants. From the first, these have been mostly botanic. Of these they now have a large number which have proved themselves to be surprisingly efficient, and from which the *Pharmacopœias* of all other schools have been greatly enriched; though we are sorry to add, that in this country at least, their source has been unacknowledged.

Another peculiarity of these remedies is the fact that they are not only almost entirely botanic—such as “the Lord caused” to

grow out of the ground," but that they come mostly of our native plants. And what more rational than the conclusion that these are the true remedies, from the fact that a wise Providence has placed them near us as the medicines for all diseases peculiar to the country and climate in which they are found? This, in the hands of our Eclectics, has been set beyond all doubt by experience.

III. In the *third place*, this school is eminently *progressive*. This feature has, from the beginning, been one of its most marked characteristics. The Eclectic practice arose mainly from the people and partakes largely of the spirit and genius of this country. The Indians who had discovered the virtues of many of our native plants contributed largely at the beginning. Those sensible women of our early days, called "good nurses," contributed much that they had learned from their observation and experience. These were gathered up by more scientific minds such as Tidd, Beach, Morrow, the Newtons, Jones and others, and put to the test, "proving all things and holding fast to that which was good."

Dr. Jacob Tidd was more than an ordinary man. He resided in the town of East Amwell, Hunterdon Co., near Pennington, New Jersey, and within five or six miles of my paternal roof. He was the personal friend of my parents, who were in the practice of consulting him. And I am proud, sir, to have my birth in the same vicinity with the Father of our "American Practice." His name was a familiar house word in our family during my boyhood. Prompted by a native genius, he began to investigate and practice among his neighbors, with what we now call "domestic remedies," and afterward formed the acquaintance of a German physician of high standing. Of this man he gained an extensive knowledge of medicine. In addition to this, one of his relatives, who had been for some time a prisoner among the Indians and noted much of their remedies and practice, returned, and contributed largely to his stock of knowledge already gained.

With this, in addition to about forty years' experience of active practice, in the use of our native plants, he became widely famous. The people regarded him possessed of a strange and wondrous skill, and resorting to him from all parts of the country were cured of their diseases; such especially as the doctors did not understand or could not cure. With chronic diseases, cancerous

growths, and especially with what were regarded as incurable tumors and ulcers he had astonishing success. His skill in the last particular was largely inherited by his daughter, Mrs. Bennett, who died at Ringoe's, N. J., a few years since. She was widely known in the cure of all skin diseases. The prestige of her father gave her great favor and notoriety in connection with her own skill.

My aged mother still carries a dark tumor, about the size of a small pea, in the upper eyelid, concerning which, in her early days she consulted Dr. Tidd: relying on his judgment with the fullest confidence. In reply to her apprehensions of cancer he told her, to her great relief, that it was an innocuous growth, and might remain—an opinion justified by over forty years' experience.

It was with this remarkable man that Dr. Beach studied and practiced until the death of Dr. Tidd, when he came to New York. But time would fail me in giving this history fully. Suffice it to say, involved in its present status, I find this school of medicine now numbers 12,000 practicing physicians, six colleges in successful operation, and about 75 standard works written and placed on our shelves by her own noble sons.

Nor is her zeal abated. Her watchword is still "Onward!" *Progress* is her life. Eclecticism is no dust-covered mummy, with her arteries injected with the effete principles of the ancient philosophies, nor embalmed with the resinous unguents of dogmatic conservatism, nor wrapped in the countless and stifling folds of an Egyptian orthodoxy. She is yet free, of ruddy cheek, and strong for aggressive progress.

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.

Under the *third* general head, we would consider a few of the essential *professional qualifications*.

I. The first is that of *intellectual capacity*. The physician must have *brains*—brains in due quantity, of proper texture, and in the right place. He must be able to comprehend the facts and principles of medical science, and have judgment sufficient to put them into effective practical application. Many a man might make a competent mechanic, farmer, or merchant, who would utterly fail as a Doctor of Medicine.

II. The second is that of *special genius*. Providence has endowed certain individuals with a special gift or genius for their proper

calling. When Israel was in the wilderness, and the Tabernacle was to be built, men were selected for those parts requiring skill, who are called "cunning workmen,"—men of special aptness for the work. Again, this principle is recognized in the precept—"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." A glance at the Hebrew term here used will show that it means to train up a child in the calling, or way, for which he has a special *genius*.

This in the physician is what gives that *instinctive perception* or intuitive understanding, so needful in judging of disease, and applying remedies; and in an essential sense, it makes the true and divinely-ordained physician. Let the mothers watch their boys, sir, and if they find them showing aptness and inclination to doctor the cats, dogs, and goats, train them up in that way. He is a born doctor; and take care in what school you place him!

III. It is essential that he be qualified by a *good moral character*, or better still, if he be truly religious. Morality is a practical conformity to the divine law, through the fear of God, to whom we are all responsible. Religion is the same, from the higher motive of love to God, as our friend and Father. A morality destitute of due regard to the Deity, and inspired by selfish interest alone, is without its true principle. Not only do the laws of our State and the rules of our College require this, but the interests and welfare of our patients, and also those of the physician himself, both as a man and a doctor.

The physician is as really the minister of God to the bodies of men, and as dependent upon him for success, as is the minister of the Gospel in regard to souls. He should therefore be as much in prayerful accord with the Great Healer, in his sphere, as the minister of the Gospel in his.

The healing art, with its necessities, bears a remarkable analogy to the remedial power of the Gospel upon the soul. As the body and the soul correspond, so do their diseases, and their means and modes of cure. In fact as remedial systems, they are reciprocal and co-related. All the healing of the bodies of men by Jesus of Nazareth were foreshadowing analogies of what, by his spirit, he now does for their penitent souls. These reciprocal principles should find a personification in every physician. Again, he who is known as a truly conscientious or godly doctor, in any

community, other things being equal, will realize manifold more advantage to himself, and be a far greater blessing to his patients and their friends, than the profane and unscrupulous one, be his abilities what they may. Who feels either safe or comfortable, with himself, or his loved ones, in the hands of an immoral physician? Let him be moral or religious, and truly sympathizing, and the community will cleave to him as to a father from generation to generation.





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APPENDIX, No. II.

THESES OF THE GRADUATING CLASS OF 1874-5. PNEUMONIA.

BY DR. JAMES E. BRIGGS.

PNEUMONIA is the inflammation of the parenchyma or spongy tissue of the lungs. It affects a continuous part, sometimes involving the entire lobe, or complete lung. When this is the case, some nosologists distinguish it as *lobar pneumonia*. Occasionally both lungs are involved, and we have a *double pneumonia*. The pleura or investing membrane also is liable to participate in the inflammation, and then the disorder is styled *pleuro-pneumonia*. But this designation is not so often used. The complaint is primary and alone, and also may accompany some other form of disease, as a *secondary* affection. When it takes a low type, it becomes the well-known *pneumonia typhoides* or typhoid pneumonia. When the portal circulation participates in the disorder, the complaint is named *bilious pneumonia*.

In common lobar pneumonia, there are three stages well marked, namely: congestion, inflammation and suppuration. During the first, the affected part is of a deep red color, crepitating on pressure less than in health, and retains the impression of the finger as is usual in dropsy. If the inflamed tissue is cut, a bloody, frothy, turbid serum exudes copiously. If the disorder is arrested in this stage, the affected organ soon resumes its healthy condition. Otherwise, however, it passes into a state of hepatisation, which is actually a softening; takes on a deep reddish-brown or gray-red color. Its density is now so much increased that it will sink in water. The finger may be forced through it with but little resistance. When taken between the fingers, the inflamed part will exude a reddish fluid, thicker, less frothy, and less in quantity, than when in the congested stage.

The cut or torn surface exhibits numerous granules, which are

probably the cells filled and distorted. In advanced life, the surface is sometimes smooth and uniform.

In the third, or suppurative state, there are two conditions, of which the most common is denominated gray hepatisation or "gray softening." The other is *abscess*. In the former condition, the lung is compacted and dense, and presents externally and within, a yellowish or grayish appearance; and when cut there exudes a yellowish opaque fluid, sometimes tinged with blood. Occasionally purulent collections are formed around deposits of tubercles.

The bronchi, also, with few exceptions, participate in the inflammation, and abound, more or less, with mucus, and exhibit a reddened surface. If a single lobe only is affected, the bronchi connected with it are alone inflamed. The bronchial glands are also enlarged; the right cavity of the heart contains coagula, sometimes red and soft, and at other times, yellowish and firm.

In the majority of cases, pneumonia is confined to the lung on the right side. A comparison of 1,430 patients, made by M. Griswold, showed but 18 per cent. of cases of double pneumonia; 30 per cent. of cases of pneumonia of the left side; and 52 per cent. of cases where the right lung only was involved.

In secondary pneumonia, the opposite side appears to be equally affected. If both lungs are attacked, the lower portion is regarded as the seat of the inflammation, which, indeed, usually begins there. Lobular pneumonia is most common in infants under six years of age, and rarely attacks adults. The inflammation occupies distinct spots, surrounded by healthy tissue.

Many forms of pneumonia have been described by authors; but I think that they all originate from a uniform cause. The severity of the attack is closely related to the vitality of the patient. The less vital power is possessed, the more severe will be the disorder. We may talk of *vesicular pneumonia*, *typhoid pneumonia*, *chronic pneumonia*, or what we please, the complaint is pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs, and must be treated by striking at the fountain-head, removing the cause of the disturbance.

SYMPTOMS, CAUSE AND TREATMENT.

Common pneumonia is ushered in usually with a chill, followed by the reactive fever, with cough, and pain in the side or back

part of the chest. Sometimes the fever will occur, especially in infants, when no premonitory chill is noticed. Occasionally, the attack is preceded several days by a sense of general uneasiness, * lassitude, loss of appetite, and more or less fever. Sometimes it begins obscurely, without pain or cough, and is recognized only by the hurried respiration, depression of strength, and other analogous pathological signs. It generally assumes this form when complicated with cerebral disorder. The *medulla oblongata*, in my opinion, always, more or less, participates in this disease. The breathing is always quickened,—sometimes from sixteen to twenty, and even to forty or fifty respirations in a minute. The oppression is increased by speaking or any vocal effort. Cough is usually present. As the disease advances, the sputa become viscid. The *rusty* sputa may be relied upon as a sign of pneumonia, when other symptoms fail.

Pneumonia is sometimes mistaken for bronchitis, pleurisy and certain states of phthisis. In capillary bronchitis, when the disease extends to the minute ramifications of the bronchi, the expectorations may be streaked with blood, but they are never viscid and tenacious.

The mortality of typhoid pneumonia, I think to be mainly due to the “heroic treatment”—calomel, antimony and venesection.

The treatment as laid down in most books is “depletive”; whereas, no one disease, perhaps, requires more nursing, more building-up of the tissues, with the exception, perhaps, of low grades of fever and diphtheria. The blood must pass through the lungs; and we may diminish the amount without the lancet or any depletive, by employing medicine to moderate the action of the heart. This will prevent the hurrying of the blood into the inflamed air-cells, and so diminish the irritation. For this purpose the cautious use of *veratrum viride*, is perhaps, one of the best agents known. It has been employed by physicians of the Reformed Practice with marked success, and from them has been to a considerable extent, adopted by practitioners of the Old School. An emollient cataplasma should also be applied over the region of the lower breast; and if the strength is insufficient, ammonia car-

* In two attacks of this complaint which I experienced in 1871 and 1872, I suffered some time previous from intense depression of spirits. In each case I had experienced a violent mental shock from which I had not rallied.—A. W.

bonate may be administered with benefit. In the declining stage of the disease, expectorants are salutary, like squills, senega, hyocyamus, or syrup of *Prunus Virginiana*. If there is hectic or night-sweats, sulphate of quinia should be employed. Nutritiou: diet and stimulants are beneficial.

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SMALL-POX.

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BY DR. WILLIAM H. WEABER.

Variola, or Small-Pox, is considered a subject of somewhat less interest, since the discovery of vaccination. I am at a loss to know why. We may perform vaccination, and the person never contract small-pox, and it may be omitted with like impunity. I doubt, therefore, whether vaccination prevents it; for I have known many vaccinated persons who have since had small-pox.*

Average cases of small-pox in different communities, show that those that have been vaccinated, contract this disease as frequently as others.†

Small-Pox is supposed to have been introduced into Europe from Asia, at an early period of the Middle Ages. It is ushered

* Doct. William Hitchman, of Liverpool, England, has pronounced in his declarations that vaccination affords no protection whatever, against variola. In an address before the British Medical Reform Association, at Sheffield, July, 1873, he says: "From such sights of Old Physic as *contagious* diseases propagated by Act of Parliament, Hygeia may well flee. Small-pox is now raging among the vaccinated. Variola, of a malignant type, not only in this country, but in Thun, Interlaken and Bernese Oberland, is often recurrent."

† The late Dr. Schiefferdecker, of New York, in a monogram upon the subject, come to the following conclusion, in which we perfectly coincide, namely:

- "1. That it is not true that vaccination is a preventive of small-pox.
- "2. That cow-pox virus is as decided a poison as that taken from the small-pox patient.
- "3. That vaccination propagates a variety of other diseases, many of which are more fatal than small-pox, such as scarlet fever, croup, typhoid fever, scrofula, consumption, syphilis, cancer, tuberculous formations, diphtheria, etc.
- "4. That small-pox, as well as other diseases, when they fasten upon people who have been vaccinated, are more malignant and difficult to cure than when they attack persons who have never had their blood thus corrupted.
- "5. That longev'ty has diminished since the introduction of vaccination."

in by a fever of three or four days' duration, followed by a peculiar eruption, which is at first popular, then vesicular, and finally pustular. Two varieties of the disease are commonly recognized: the *distinct* and the *confluent*. In the former, the pustules are isolated; in the latter, they "run together" and are more numerous.

A person remaining in a room for some time where a patient is laboring under small-pox, will be attacked a few days afterward by a violent chill, followed in turn by all the symptoms of the disease.

The peculiar poison is of a subtle character, and cannot be analyzed or measured by any chemical or mechanical contrivance. It is mixed with the air,* and passes with it into the lungs, thence to be conveyed all over the body.

As in Syphilis, the poison takes a certain time to bring the glands under its full influence. When they are fully contaminated, the system appears to have experienced a great shock. The citadel of life has been shaken to the foundation. This is manifested by the severe rigor. The organic nervous system rouses to expel the enemy. This is evident from the pustules, which indicate an endeavor to get rid of the poison.

There are three stages of this disease: 1. The eruptive; 2. The maturative; 3. The declining. Some consider the period elapsing between the inception of the poison and the attack of fever as a distinct stage, and accordingly enumerate the stages as follows: 1. Incubation, lasting from six to twenty days. 2. Invasion. 3. Eruption. 4. Maturation. 5. Decline. 6. Desquamation.

SYMPTOMS.

The ordinary symptoms are fever, with pain in the back, irritability of the stomach and obstinate vomiting. Coryza and sore throat are frequently present. Children often have convulsions, probably from cerebral irritation.

The fever is of the remittent type, and subsides immediately upon the appearance of the eruption. The pain in the head denotes a cerebro-spinal disturbance. In the first two days there is

* Pure oxygen, especially if ozonized, will render the poison of small-pox innocuous. Hence, when the patient is kept carefully clean, and his apartments and bedding thoroughly aired, the contagious infection is seldom communicated to others.—A. W.

a temperature of 104° or 105° , and full, strong pulse. The eruption comes out usually in the course of the third day; first minute, red and popular, resembling a flea-bite, over the face, neck, chest and abdomen, and finally over the lower extremities. The second stage commences when the eruption is fully out and begins to undergo change on the different parts of the body. The pimples are converted into vesicles on the third day of the eruption, and become depressed in the center. On the fourth day they gradually increase in size. The lymph becomes opaque, until the vesicle is transformed into a pustule. About the fifth day they lose their umbilicated appearance, become convex and distended at the top. About the eighth day of the eruption, and the eleventh or twelfth of the disease, they begin to change to a brownish color; sometimes they burst and dry up. On the twentieth day, or about that time, the crusts fall off, usually leaving a prominent pit or depression on the skin.

The eruption varies from a few scattered pustules to a complete efflorescence over the entire body, the isolated character being always maintained, in the distinct form. During the eruptive stage, the different mucous membranes are more or less affected; hence pain in the throat, sore eyes and nose. The skin, especially upon the face and head, is liable to be swollen during the filling and maturing of the pustules.

The secondary fever, or fever of maturing, comes on about the eighth or twelfth day of the disease, or the sixth day of the eruption. It is proportionately severe, according to the intensity of the sympathy of the constitution with the local affection. During the period of maturation, a peculiar greasy odor is given off from the body of the patient, by which the disease may be recognized. Violent itching also accompanies this period.

The third, or declining stage, commences about the twelfth day of the disease. Some of the pustules dry up; others burst, pouring out their contents, which also dry in the form of brownish scales or scabs. This process of desiccation is generally completed from the fifteenth to the twentieth day; after which, circular brownish spots often remain for several weeks, together with the characteristic pits.

In the confluent small-pox, all the symptoms are of a graver type. The cerebral and gastric complications are more marked;

there is persistent vomiting, and either delirium or convulsions. These disturbances may occasion a fatal issue.

The eruption comes out all at once and seldom in successive manifestations. It occurs about the second or third day; rarely on the fourth, and still more rarely on the fifth. It is sometimes accompanied by a rash like scarlatina or erysipelas. The pustules are less prominent and more aggravated than in simple variola; and their edges run into one another. They do not, however, fill so completely, are flatter and of a darker color. They are more numerous in the face than on other parts; and when the crusts begin to form, the whole face is covered as with a mask. This incrustation falls off from the fifteenth to the twentieth day. The fever never subsides entirely as in the distinct form. It is much aggravated during the second or maturative stage; and although generally of the sthenic form, it sometimes assumes a low type, and the patient dies from extreme exhaustion.

By some writers, the greater intensity of the secondary fever, is considered as a diagnostic of this variety. The eruption begins to scab upon the face about the tenth day of the disease. The skin is excessively swollen; suppurative matter oozes out beneath the crusts and is mingled with a bloody ichor; the mucous membranes suffer greatly, especially those of the throat, larynx, nose and eyes.

If the patient shall survive this second stage, and pass into the third, there is still danger from pseudo-membranous inflammation of the larynx and fauces, pneumonia, pleurisy, destructive ophthalmia, ulceration and sloughing of the cornea and subsequent opacity of this structure, excessive suppuration, erysipelas, and gangrene. After desiccating, there are usually, unsightly scars and pits left behind.

In the condition denominated *malignant small-pox*, there is either a complete prostration of the organic nervous force from the first, so that the patient never regains vigor from the outset, or else there is a depraved condition of the blood, giving rise to petechiae and vibices, and accompanied by other evidences of a typhous condition. Death generally occurs in such instances, from the seventh to the ninth day.

The most danger is to be apprehended during the secondary fever, which is very evident in confluent small-pox. Out of 168

cases reported by Doctor Gregory, thirty-two died in the first week, ninety-seven in the second, and twenty in the third. In the first week, death seems to be caused by an overwhelming malignancy of the poison, which acts on the brain, producing coma; in the second week, from affections of the respiratory passages; and in the third week, from debility.

The prognosis is always governed by the number of pustules on the body. The period of greatest danger is at the time of suppuration. The patient may die from exhaustion, or from a complication of causes. The mucous membrane may be tumesced, so that deglutition is impossible. There may, likewise, be an œdema of the larynx. The most frequent complications, however, are bronchitis, pneumonia with distinct symptoms, pulmonary apoplexy, occasioned by changes produced in the blood by the variolar poison, also pleurisy with erysipelas during convalescence, and erysipelas of the face. Abscesses are also liable to form.

TREATMENT.

Under the former plan of stimulating, in the earlier stages, small-pox was very fatal. At present, under the refrigerant plan, it is much more manageable. The apartment of the patient should be large, cool and well-ventilated. In mild cases, the only medicines required are refrigerant diaphoretics and an occasional mild laxative. Sponging the body with cool or tepid water, at intervals, has been recommended, especially, when the skin is hot and dry. It is important to remember, however, that the term of the disease cannot be cut short; and hence, that the strength of the patient should be carefully husbanded. I would suggest that a Dover's powder be given at bed-time to combat the restlessness. If there is severe prostration, stimulants will be of advantage; also at the same time, or when vesication commences, nutritive aliments may be added, like milk, eggs, and farinaceous food.

CAN PITTING BE PREVENTED?

Collodion, mercury, iodine and silver, have been used to prevent pitting, but without success. Certain patients will not have the pits. Exclusion of the air and light from the face have been recommended. The pitting is the result of sloughing. Some authors have declared that there is only one way to prevent it, namely, by opening the vesicles by means of a fine needle, before suppuration begins.

EPILEPSY.

BY DR. ALBERT LEWIS.

No disorder, perhaps, has been more perplexing to the medical practitioner, or less hopeful in its prognosis than *Epilepsy*. The physician desires to forecast the probable result, to determine whether it is likely to end in death or recovery, or in the impairment of the general health, or of any special function of the body. But from time immemorial, Epilepsy has been altogether excluded from such calculations, and there has been no hesitation in giving at once an unfavorable opinion. The ancients were equally positive; and hence it has come down to us with the designation of *morbus sacer*—the sacred—or perhaps more correctly, the *cursed* disease.

Probably we should regard it as a symptom rather than a disease, but we content ourselves with following the usual technology, as we are not able to explain the lesion existing, or its exact seat. It belongs to the class of *cerebro-spinal disorders*, and its peculiar characteristic is loss of consciousness, with spasms or convulsions occurring in paroxysms.

Sometimes the spasms are slight, sometimes general and severe; sometimes there is mental aberration, and sometimes these occur all together. But loss of consciousness is the essential element of the epileptic paroxysm.

The precursive phenomena are exceedingly variable. The *aura* has perhaps been most noted by pathological observers. This, from the meaning of the term, ought to signify the sensation of a wave of cool air passing from the feet toward the head; but it may likewise be a numbness, tingling, or a shock as of electricity, or pain beginning in some distant part of the body and running toward the head. This aura is usually of the same character in every attack of the same patient. Other symptoms are pain in the head, dizziness, noise in the ears, flashes of light, blindness, illusion of the senses, extraordinary irritability or cheerfulness, difficult speech, feeling of constriction in the throat, sudden relaxation of sphincter muscles, sexual excitement, drowsiness. Delasiauve

enumerates 264 cases, of which 75 had the precursory symptoms in the head, 22 in the thorax, 32 in the abdomen, 94 in the limbs, 22 generally over the body, 5 in the sexual system.

A patient may be standing or talking, and a sudden blank occur, hardly attracting attention, and disappear, leaving no feeling of discomfort behind. Sometimes he will stagger for a moment, draw a long breath, and then recover. Presently there will remain vertigo, confusion of ideas or other nervous derangement. As the disorder progresses, the loss of consciousness is of longer duration. The spasms often appear as if they were tricks of the patient. When the disorder is more confirmed, the paroxysm occurs suddenly; the person cries or rather *bleats*, and falls to the ground as if shot. The eyes are fixed, the muscles contracted, the respiration impeded, and sensibility abolished. Froth may issue from the mouth streaked with blood if the patient has bitten his tongue; the pupils of the eyes dilate and contract; the heart beats irregularly, and stupor usually supervenes.

In the intervals between the paroxysms, epileptics often exhibit evidences of disordered mental and nervous functions. There are, nevertheless, many exceptions to this rule. "A patient," says Reynolds, "may be epileptic and a lunatic; he may be epileptic and asthmatic; but there are some epileptics whose minds are as healthy as their lungs; and so far as the history of epilepsy is concerned, it is a mistake to derive it from complicated causes."

The symptoms show conclusively that there exists a state of undue excitability in the *medulla oblongata*, in consequence of which the centers of consciousness and motive power are paroxysmally deprived of their proper controlling force. The irritation of the vaso-motor nerves of the encephalon causes contractions of the meningeal arteries, arresting cerebral circulation and producing a condition of anæmia, which is the proximate cause of both loss of consciousness and of the convulsions. Tonic contraction and then atonic contraction occur of the cerebral arteries, producing paralysis of the arterial coats, and with it, exhaustion and prostration, by which the epileptic fit ends.

It is considered by our best authors as demonstrated, that structural lesions are an effect and not the actual cause of epilepsy. *It is a functional disorder, due to certain finer changes in the nutrition of the brain, imperceptible to our senses*, and may be rectified by treatment.

Hereditary tendency, the effect of nervous disorder in parents or ancestors, is the predisposing cause of epilepsy in ten or twelve per cent. of the cases. Mental disturbance and disordered condition of the digestive or sexual system are foremost, however, in developing it ; thus showing that although the cerebro-spinal system is at the basis of the matter, the sympathetic nerves are also originally affected. Undue mental exertion occasions one-sixth of the attacks ; sexual excess about sixteen per cent. ; menstrual derangement ten per cent., and indigestion eleven per cent.

Although epileptic seizure is so often the product of an overtaxed mental system, it does not always destroy the faculties of the mind. Julius Cæsar, Mahomet, Oliver Cromwell, and the first Napoleon are marked examples of such escape ; but they are cases found on the obverse side of the picture.

Much of our knowledge in regard to the treating of epilepsy is still empirical, but the success has been sufficiently ample to warrant hope. Elderly persons who have been closely devoted to study seldom recover from attack ; and indeed, every paroxysm creates a stronger tendency to recurrence, and renders cure more difficult. Hence it is obvious that the physician should give his first attention to prevent the fits. The patient should be instructed to give heed to the peculiar warnings, and seek the means to obviate their usual sequence.

The condition of the brain and nervous system also demand the care of the medical adviser. As has been remarked, the disorder is the consequence of defective nutrition. This is evident from the manner in which it is first developed. The mental and digestive disturbances which precede and occasion it, do so by arrest of nutrition. Neuralgias, it is now well established, are so caused ; likewise numerous other maladies. Proper nourishing of the patient is often, even in our present condition of knowledge, sufficient of itself, to restore to health. Medicines which evoke the normal action of the digestive function and favor secretion, are important auxiliaries.

The physician should aim to render the general health of his patient as satisfactory as possible, and to remove all sources of irritation, whether mental or physical. Attendants, who will be on the watch for symptoms preceding an attack constitute a prime necessity. In some instances, the patient is struck down without pre-

monition ; but generally the case is otherwise. Neglect and indifference of attendants to follow up directions will render any treatment unsuccessful. Women are more easily cured than men ; young persons than those older ; elderly men who have done hard intellectual work being the most unlikely patients of all. But the directions of the physician must be scrupulously obeyed, even long after they are supposed to be hardly necessary. The patient is too likely after having enjoyed a long cessation from attack, to imagine that his old enemy is gone ; that he is equal to any amount of exertion ; that he may now with impunity compensate himself for the privations which he has previously endured, and so to begin once more to enjoy life and its pleasures. If he is not then checked in his impetuosity, he will often have to expiate his indiscretion by relapses of a serious character.

The medicines employed are numerous. Dr. W. A. Hammond recommends the bromide of potassium or sodium, given in saturated solution, thirty grains to the drachm of water, and in doses of fifteen grains or more, three times a day. The sodium salt is preferable, producing less gastric irritation. "It must be clearly understood that the bromide is to be taken for at least a year, and in most cases longer, before its administration is stopped." If after two months there are no indications of bromism he increases the dose by one-half. In case of paroxysms before this period, he also increases it one-half till they are arrested and the medicine is ineffectual or injurious. One patient took twenty grains three times a day without apparent benefit ; then thirty and forty-five ; the latter being finally increased from three to four times daily. This finally arrested the paroxysms, they only recurring when he had omitted the medicine for several days. Oxide of zinc given in two-grain doses three times a day seems to render the bromide more efficacious. It should not, however, be continued longer than two months, as it will debilitate. Medicine ought also to be given to keep up the strength of the patient. Dr. Hammond is very certain that the bromic cachexia is favorable to the eradication of the epileptic tendency ; and the physician should persevere in his treatment, except the phenomena are so marked and the debility so extreme as to excite the gravest apprehensions.

Hyoscyamus appears however, to be of equal benefit. There is no remedy, says Dr. Althaus, more useful for the suppression of

epileptic auræ and attacks than tincture of henbane. "But it must be given in far larger doses than those usually prescribed; for in many cases only half-ounce doses, frequently repeated, produce the desired effect. Such doses, however, should be avoided in young children, where they might produce great depression; and in the aged, where they might interfere with the operation of the bladder."

Galvanism is also an important adjunct to the treatment. Three applications a week are generally sufficient, employing ten minutes to a time. Smee's or Daniell's Battery, with five to fifteen cells, charged without acid, appears to be preferable. The immediate sedative action of the continuous current is often very striking, and always pleasant to the patient, especially as the low tension of the electricity used renders its application entirely painless. The current should be applied to the brain and sympathetic nerve; part of the time placing one pole on the back of the neck and the other on the forehead; at another interval, placing one pole on each mastoid process; and at another, placing one pole on the sympathetic nerve of the neck and the other on the spinal column at the first dorsal vertebra.

Before any treatment is attempted, the cause of the affection should be ascertained. Worms in the intestines are a prolific cause, and must be expelled. An injured nerve may occasion the attack, or disturbed menstruation. Masturbation, and excessive sexual indulgence are also to be prevented. Mental excitement, from whatever cause, especially from study, anxious care, or depression, must also be strictly avoided. They are all provocative to the disturbance, and will render any successful treatment impossible.

Strict attention should be paid to the hygienic management. In most forms of insanity, hysteria, and other mental aberrations, the patient should be persuaded and even required to take much exercise in the open air, careful only to avoid fatigue. The same rule should be observed in epilepsy. The food should be nourishing but not stimulating or hard of digestion. Every substance liable to irritate the stomach or intestines should be avoided. Pastry, badly-baked bread, confectionery, and alcohol are bad beyond comparison. Overheating should be guarded against. The apartments should be cool rather than warm, but not provocative or even suggestive of discomfort. Every source of irritation should be obviated. The mind should not be overtired nor the emotions

unduly excited. Bathing should be frequent, but care taken to avoid shock. The patient should be carefully disciplined in the exercise of his will and instructed to exert it to stop the recurrence of the paroxysm. In many respects he should not be tampered with, but judiciously let alone. His self-respect should be cultivated and kept active. Thus by careful attention to hygiene, appeal to the moral and mental faculties, and due care of physiological and pathological conditions, we may hope to relieve and even to remove entirely one of the most sad and unfortunate inflictions to which disease and unlucky conditions ever subjected a human being.

MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN.

BY DR. FRANKLIN N. WRIGHT.

The question arises: "What is the cause of such fearful mortality among the young?" My answer to the question will be: It is the treatment which they receive at the hands of their parents or nurse. It appears obvious to me that children should eat or be suckled only three times during the day, and never at night. They should be brought under the same rules as are applied to adults. It requires about the same time for their organs to digest food, as for those of grown persons. If they are fed often, the results are acidity of stomach and actual disease. The usual way then pursued is to drug the little sufferer with "soothing syrup" or some other deadly article. This deranges the stomach more or less permanently, and if continued, produces death, or at least, injury for life.

The food which the God of nature has provided for children is adapted to their capacity for digesting. The various steps in the digestive process, are the same, both for the young and the aged. My opinion is that if either children or adults require more than three meals a day, those who perform manual labor are the persons. Their digestive organs are likely to acquire healthy action from exercise of the body, and the process of digestion, must, of course, be accomplished a little more quickly.

As children are now treated, they have but a small chance for life. Most infants are nursed every hour, day and night. Then,

if from any ill treatment, they cry, the same remedy is applied, till it produces stupefaction of the brain and nervous system; and after that, if at all restless, they are rocked in a cradle till they have no senses left. Often, from the extreme burdening of the stomach, the child will vomit up the contents—an effort of nature to avert convulsions and death.

I was called recently to prescribe for an infant of about seven months old, for cramps and fits. The mother told me that it had never been entirely free from them since birth. Believing the cause to be over-feeding, I inquired how often she nursed the child. The father was present, and replied: "About every ten minutes." I prescribed some simple medicine, relying upon the following directions for the case, namely: To nurse the child at morning, noon and evening, but at no other time. At my next visit, I inquired whether my directions had been strictly followed. The father informed me that the patient had been nursed as often as ever. Upon my remonstrance, the mother gave me her word that she would obey my directions literally. The result was that the child soon recovered, and has had no recurring symptom of the difficulty.

The most healthy children coming under my observation, were reared as here indicated. A lady informed me of a test which she had made. A child fell into her charge that had lost its mother at birth. She was obliged to rear it "by hand." She began by feeding it as much milk, properly prepared, as it would take three times a day, but no oftener. Remarking upon the sequel, she said: "A more healthy, thriving, robust child, I never saw. It was subject to none of the illnesses to which children are subject; has continued in perfect health up to the present time; and is now fourteen years of age."

When children become old enough to take solid food, the rule to eat but three times a day, should be rigidly observed. If they eat oftener, their food will not nourish the system so perfectly, or give the strength required. If any mother will take the pains to examine carefully the function of digestion, she will be speedily convinced that no child can receive food into the stomach oftener than once in five or six hours, without throwing the whole digestive process into confusion, interfering with the previous meal, and seriously injuring the organs employed.

Why will mothers suffer their offspring to violate the laws of Nature, and expose themselves to the penalty of the violation? Is it their tenderness for their children that leads them to gratify this depraved appetite, to the destruction of comfort, enjoyment, and perhaps life? Mothers often remark that a child had no appetite for breakfast, and therefore, must have something to eat before dinner. Yet this is sure to increase the difficulty. The child will hardly be likely to have a healthy appetite, so long as this improper course is continued. Let the child dispense with the lunch upon which it has depended, and before long it will partake of the regular meal with relish.

Doctor Wooster Beach remarks upon this subject as follows:

"It is owing to this that so many children sicken and die; and furthermore, it is in consequence of this ignorance in our fore-fathers, that the present generation have become so weak, sickly and effeminate. Most of these evils may be imputed to errors in diet, regimen and depletive agents, etc. We have departed from the simplicity of nature, and must, of course, suffer the penalty."

NOTE.—This mortality of children has been the bane of untold ages. Gen. Eaton, Commissioner of Education, remarks: "From what we can learn by Marshall's tables, at the close of the sixteenth century, one-half of all children born, perished under five years of age, and the average length of life of the whole population was eighteen years. The proportion of mortality to the whole population in 1631, was one in twenty-one. In the seventeenth century, one-half of all the children born, died under twelve years of age."

There has been improvement in later centuries, but the mortality of children, especially among the poorer population, is still prodigious. Male children, by some mysterious principle of nature, are most liable to fatal occurrences, and die in far larger proportion, giving the disparity of adult population in favor of the other sex. Dr. Wright's suggestions deserve consideration.—A. W.

THE PULSE.

ITS NATURE AND ACTION AS A DIAGNOSTIC SIGN OF DISEASE.

BY REV. CHARLES LAREW, M. D.

The pulse may be defined as the beating of the arteries, produced by the flow of the blood, as propelled by the heart in its contractions. And though the beat may be felt at a number of points where the arteries approach the surface, yet, for the sake of convenience, the radial artery at the wrist is generally preferred, to detect the precise character of the pulsation, by the different impressions which it may produce upon the finger. But in order to understand its nature and action more fully, it will be necessary to consider the three constituents which conduce to the producing and qualifying of that sensible throb or motion of the arteries. These consist—

1. Of the Heart, or great central organ from which these impulses of the blood emanate and are made sensible to the touch.
2. The arterial tubes or vessels through which the vital current flows from the central organ to all the extremities, at convenient points of which its motions may be distinguished.
3. The blood itself, which, as constituting the contents of these tubes, receiving its impulses from the heart, gives rise directly to the various characteristics of the pulse.

But in order that we may properly estimate its various conditions and its true indications, with regard to disease, it will be necessary for us to consider more fully the nature and relative functions of these essential and organic constituents.

From the heart, as we have seen, we have what may be called a functional control over the state of the pulse. Whatever may be its action, especially in regard to frequency and regularity, such will be that of the motion of the blood through the arteries. Like all other muscular structures, the heart is subject to various grades of organic and functional power. Its valves and parietes are subject also to disease and injury. These conditions, as might be expected, exert great influence upon the character of the pulse, the condition of which is communicated by action of the left ventricle.

The Arteries, we must hold in view, are not merely passive tubes, but possessed of qualities both functional and vital. Physically, they are expansible, extensible and elastic; and by virtue of their fibrous and cellular tissues, they are possessed of these qualities in an eminent degree. The coats, or varied tissues of these organs, are also permeated extensively by nerve-fibres, connecting them with the great ganglionic centres, through which they become endowed with the vital qualities that connect them sympathetically with the whole organic system. By this vital union, they are found to be contracted, expanded, and irritated, toned or enfeebled, in accord with the general state of the body, or that of some one or more of its particular organs.

The blood, also, being the important constituent of the pulse, must not be overlooked in our estimation of its conditions. The movement of this vital column set in motion by the heart, may be regarded uniform throughout the body, modified simply by the distance from the central organ of impulse. There are often in disease, however, obstructions in the venous circulations, as well as local determinations, which modify arterial action. Besides these considerations, it must be kept in view, that the blood has certain conditions peculiar to itself, which materially affect the state of the pulse.

These relate to its quantity and its quality, and also to its degree of vitality. There is, moreover, an important modifying influence upon the pulse, arising from the relative proportion between the quantity of blood and the capacity of the vessels through which it flows, in regard to its tension, frequency and regularity; for the blood is subject both to excess and deficiencies.

The quality also affects largely the state of the pulse. The amount of red corpuscles and fibrine, other than of its proper constituents, are subject to variations and disproportions. Beside this, it frequently becomes loaded more or less, with poisonous and unnatural materials, imbibed in part from without, and consisting in part of effete and uneliminated substances from within. These react upon the system by irritation and depression. These various conditions must, of course, modify the state of the pulse in a very important degree.

Thus having considered the nature of the pulse with its physiological and functional principles, we will now take a brief

view of the varied conditions peculiar to the pulse itself, with its specific indications, in regard to the character of disease.

We speak first of its frequency. This is greatly modified by a variety of causes, both during health and in disease. Age, sex and temperament modify it in health. At birth, or soon afterward, the pulsations range from 120 to 130; and during the time of dentition, even higher. They gradually lessen as the age of puberty and maturity are reached. At this period, the pulse varies from 60 to 80 beats per minute. Sex, also, has its modifying influence; the pulse of the female averaging from five to fifteen above that of the male, beside being also much more excitable. It is also more frequent in persons of a nervous and sanguineous, than in those of a bilious or lymphatic temperament.

The various positions of the body also have their influence. The recumbent and sitting postures are accompanied with less frequency than the erect, which forms a fuller exercise of the respiratory functions. Sleeping and working also produce different degrees of frequency. During our working hours, in which we are exercising to a greater or less degree, our voluntary functions are subject to the excitement of the circumstances, the pulse is more frequent than during sleep.

The next that we shall notice is what may be called the strong pulse. This may be described as large, open, full and bounding. Upon examination, it is found to strike a large portion of the finger, due to the amount of blood expelled by each forcible contraction of the heart. This type of pulse evinces unusual excitement of the nervous system governing the heart, and is peculiar to the higher grade of fevers, and especially to the more acute inflammations.

The third may be characterized as the constricted pulse. This may be defined as hard, persistent and wiry, impressing a very narrow portion of the finger. This tense, firm pulse, is found mostly in robust constitutions, when in a high state of irritation, especially in persons of an irritable temperament with strong vital power. It is usually more or less accelerated, both as to frequency and quickness. This type is caused by an irritated state of the heart and arteries, and sometimes by a morbid condition of the circulating fluid itself. This kind of pulse also indicates inflammation, though it does not accompany all inflammations, and may be

found in the absence of any. This condition of the pulse is justly considered as very important, and it should lead to close and careful inquiry in connection with other symptoms as to its cause.

The fourth variety which we shall mention, is the soft pulse. It is feeble, compressible, expansible; and in extreme degrees of debility, may be called the *soap-bubble pulse*. This may be regarded as the opposite of the hard, constricted and wiry type, of which we have spoken; and is pre-eminently the index of local congestion, with exhaustion of the vital powers and a weak, debilitated state of the organs of circulation. The functional power of the heart is depressed; and the walls of the arteries, having lost their tone, are unable to contract properly, upon their contents. In protracted disease, this is owing to serious impairment of the sympathetic system, as it is generally found to accompany the advanced stages of these diseases, peculiar to the abdominal viscera, which terminate in effusion or hemorrhage.

As the fifth, we may mention the quick pulse, which under the touch, will be found sharp, sudden and vibrating. This must not be confounded with the frequent pulse, of which we have already spoken. The term refers to that brief and sudden impulse of the blood-column against the finger, leaving the intervals more distinct and prolonged, though it may be more or less accelerated. This state of the pulse indicates nervous irritation and disorder. It is met with in most diseases, accompanied by marked excitement and great irritability of the general system.

When the pulse intermits one or more of its regular beats, and these are unequal in force, or continue an indefinite time, it is called irregular. All of these states may exist independent of each other; and though they are in some degree natural to a few individuals, a disturbance of the circulation is indicated, implicating the functions of the brain, the respiratory organs, etc. It may originate, however, in simple disorder of the stomach, or be the result of general debility alone. This, like the constricted and wiry pulse, may be regarded as one to be most seriously considered by the physician. It may indicate mortal disease; it may imply no danger whatever; it may give no clew to any available treatment; it may teach us how to ward off impending destruction. Of the diagnostic indications of these forms of the pulse, in their varied and multitudinous combinations, as found in general prac-

tice, we have not even the time or space to write; but submitting these as the more distinct, positive and general conditions, we leave the others to professional experience and sagacity.

DYSPEPSIA.

BY EGBERT VAN SANTON.

Dyspepsia is purely functional, and is characterized by the abnormal condition of the mucous membranes, defective action of the secreting, digestive and absorbing functions, and the impaired condition of the gastric fluids. Owing to these facts, the transformation of the food is prevented, and by reason of a deranged state of the nervous system the glands are hindered from elaborating the fluids. The cause of these derangements are manifold and varied. Often they are congenital. Generally they are to be found in the unwholesome food which parents allow their children through mistaken indulgence, to partake of, thus laying the foundation for future debility and suffering. Indigestion also arises from excessive eating, from the use of ill-prepared food, from eating at irregular intervals, rendering the digestive organs incapable of properly performing their office.

Improper mastication, and insufficient insalivation of the food, hurried eating, and sedentary habits, all contribute to the same derangement. Excessive physical exercise also does its part, making men prematurely old and debilitated. The same thing is true also of inordinate mental labor, students, bankers and others suffering from overtaxed energies and neglect of the conditions of health. If the mind is actively employed during the digestive period, the process will be impaired. Different emotions produce a similar result, such as anger, joy, hope, fear, despair. We often notice when persons are violently angry, the appetite is destroyed and the whole system deranged.

The immoderate use of alcoholic stimulants operates injuriously upon the tissues, exhilarating and then depressing the circulation, destroying the mucous membrane and so rendering the digestive organs incapable of performing their functions. The excessive use of tobacco causes irritation of the mouth and mucous lining of the palate and tonsils, causing the stomach to send up its fluids to re-

move this deleterious influence. Acid, drastic and other poisonous medicines in too large doses or too often repeated, injure the mucous membrane, rendering the stomach, intestines and kidneys more or less incapable of properly discharging their functions. Nervous irritability of all kinds attacks the digestive organs sympathetically. Changes of climate, sudden changes of the weather, altered modes of living, also affect them unfavorably.

The symptoms are numerous and manifold—loss of appetite, disgust for food, vomiting of acid or bitter matter, an acrid taste in the mouth, are common. Sometimes the appetite is voracious. There is in many cases a burning at the pit of the stomach and eructations, pain in the epigastrium, a feeling of sinking, and often water-brash. The mouth is clammy, the tongue coated with a white deposit, or it may be yellow or dark brown where there is biliary disorder; the eyes are sometimes highly colored, and there are headache, dizziness, blurred state of mind, tendency to indolence with sleeplessness, and a painful sense of weariness. But the symptoms are not uniform. They differ with persons and conditions.

The treatment often baffles the most experienced practitioner. Except by removing of the exciting causes, a case can not be helped. The food must be plain, simple and easy to digest, and should not be taken in undue quantity. Starchy and fatty articles should be avoided; and acidity of the stomach, whenever it prevails, should be corrected by bicarbonate of soda or magnesia, to be followed by a tonic. In case of nausea or vomiting an emetic should be administered, and followed by gentle cathartics, and afterward by tonics. Sugar should be prohibited. The activity of the stomach and glandular system should be aroused by proper stimulants, as Xanthoxylum, Capsicum, Ginger, Peruvian Bark, Gentien. The moderate use of ale or beer is often beneficial. The body should have abundant rest and sleep. Exercise should be taken freely in the open air, but never to the point of fatigue. Drastic and active medicines should be avoided. I have found the following formula beneficial :

R. Pepsin, lactis Schaefer,
Bismuthi subnitratis *aa*, grs. x.
Quiniae sulphatis gr, $\frac{1}{4}$
Gentiani radicis pulv.
Zinziberi rad. pulv. *aa*, grs. v.

Mix. Charta xx. Take one in water before each meal.

Bathing in tepid or warm water is beneficial. In constipated habits, the Stillingia compound is beneficial; in a relaxed state of the body, citrate of iron attended with dilute nitric or hydrochloric acid. If the motor nerves are affected administer Nux vomica in eighth-grain doses with Hydrastis and followed by Xanthoxylum. For flatus, a tea of peach-tree bark is excellent. Alcoholic drinks, opiates, sexual and other excitement must all be avoided; but every agency should be employed to promote cheerfulness; as music, lively conversation, agreeable companionship to divert the attention of the patient from his own trouble, which is generally sure to produce a morbid condition of the nervous system.

The remedies advised for this disorder are numerous, and the skillful practitioner will make his selections judiciously. The great frequency with which it appears has almost familiarized us with it to forgetfulness of the perils which lie masked behind it. But a swarm of maladies, hydra-headed, Proteus-formed, painful and often deadly, are thus introduced. From the trifling inconvenience which we hardly note to the destructive phthisis, Dyspepsia is parent to them all.

DIAGNOSIS.

BY WILLIAM W. NIMS.

The first duty of a student beginning the study of medicine, is to gain a thorough knowledge of the frame-work of the human body and the functions of the different organs. He is then prepared to learn how to put that body in repair whenever it becomes diseased. So with the physician, when first called to the bedside of a patient. He should give the case a careful examination, and be certain that he makes a correct diagnosis. In order to do this, it is necessary to take time, not only to study the symptoms carefully, but to note the peculiarities of the patient as far as possible.

Some physicians seem to think it incumbent on them to appear to be in great haste, in order to convey the impression that they are overrun with business. They come into the sick room unceremoniously; startle and excite the patient by their abruptness;

ask a few questions, note several of the prominent symptoms, dash off a prescription, and go away knowing little more of the case than when they came in, and giving the patient no satisfaction whatever. How much more credit they would gain if they would take a little more time and manifest some more interest in the case, aside from dollars and cents. Many a patient has been hurried into a premature grave by this off-hand way of doing business.

Physicians frequently meet patients, especially nervous, excitable females, who are not in condition for an examination on the first appearance of a strange physician. The pulse is at such time, no trustworthy index of the condition of the circulation. Let the physician, however, endeavor first of all to gain their confidence, by manifesting a kindly interest and sympathy in their affairs, generally. He can gradually lead the conversation to the case and elicit the facts without producing excitement.

Endeavor, under all circumstances, to gain the confidence of your patient, if possible. If you are unfortunate enough at any time, to get a patient on your hands whose confidence you cannot obtain, get rid of him as soon as you can. You will lose more in reputation by keeping him than pecuniarily, by letting him go. Your prescription will do little good; although the same medicine prescribed by a physician having his confidence will act like a charm.

Invariably carry a cheerful, hopeful countenance into the presence of the sick. Never manifest despondency before patients. The countenance of the physician is their barometer; every change is watched, and they are affected correspondingly. Hope is one of the most powerful stimulants to the nervous system. No article in the *materia medica* can compare with it; and the physician who neglects this fact and does not act upon it, will behold the time when his pride will be humbled and his credit as a practitioner injured. Another, perhaps greatly his inferior in knowledge and ability otherwise, will come in and recover the patient, whom he has given up as hopeless; not by the superiority of the prescription, but by the hope that he has inspired in the mind of the patient, by the stimulus which every word and act has imparted to the nervous system, rallying the flagging powers.

When a very sick patient has given the physician much anxiety, there has been perceived a certain mysterious and unaccountable

influence—call it magnetism if you like—by which he receives an impression and forms a conclusion in regard to the case, for which he can give no satisfactory reason, but which in the end, proves to be correct. Every physician of experience, taking a lively interest in his patients, has felt these impressions. For instance, a patient may lie very low, and every indication point to a fatal issue; but at the same time, there is a conviction in the mind of the physician that he will get well, and the patient does recover.

You will occasionally meet with a case so complicated, that you are at a loss what opinion to form. Do not attempt to deceive your patient in the matter, but tell him frankly that you are not prepared, and want time to study his case; but will tell him what conclusion you arrive at. He will promptly set you down as a physician who takes an interest in his patients, and will give you his confidence.

Mind affects mind more powerfully and directly than we generally imagine. The student ambitious to become a successful practitioner, should realize this fact, and become accordingly as closely conversant with psychological as with physiological laws.



THE INFIRMITIES OF THE AGED.

BY DAVID L. SPAULDING.

So few ever reflect upon the probability of ever becoming old and infirm, that they seldom economize their stock of vital power, and strive to accumulate health and strength, as they would gather wealth, to assure a comfortable old age. Prodigal in early life, in the expenditure of constitutional vigor, the majority live as if there was no end to their vital resources, or, as if endeavoring to hurry through life as rapidly as possible, and to bring on old age prematurely, aggravating its infirmities as much as possible. The world is full of these “fast men” and “fast women,” who ridicule admonitions, and die as they live.

The vital organs are kept in action by their mainspring, the digestive system. It is to all the parts of the body, what roots are to a tree or plant. Yet it is so often abused in early life, that it

frequently tires,—in other words, wears out, before any other organ, and thus complicating and increasing the ills and infirmities of old age.

The use, or excess of wholesome food in early life, will often create an irritation and inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the stomach, liable to be followed by thickening of its walls and coats, and consequent laborious and imperfect digestion. The quantity which might before have been eaten with impunity, will now oppress the stomach and bring on all the torments and horrors of dyspepsia. This will soon be followed by loss of appetite; and the sufferer eats only because impelled to do so as the means of prolonging a miserable, if not a useless existence. The alimentary canal becomes more or less inactive, losing its contractile power, and so is unable to remove the accumulations of partially-digested food, which remain decomposing, poisoning the blood, and causing great debility and exhaustion.

The heart usually sympathizes with the stomach. Its walls become thinner and weaker; the large blood-vessels sometimes become ossified by the deposit of calcareous matter from the blood, which soon impairs their elasticity, diminishing the force of the pulse and power of the circulation.

The veins, unable to return the blood to the heart with due promptness, become enlarged and varicose, causing œdema of the feet and limbs; the minute capillaries are thickened, thus lessening their diameter, and so impeding the circulation of the blood that it ceases to maintain the vital heat.

The urinary, and more especially, the sexual organs, not only become languid, but they often fall into a state of disease, the result of excess and abuse in earlier life. Volumes might and ought to be written, in illustration of the wretchedness produced in later life by these perversions. It seems to be a fact that few persons reach even the meridian of life without serious derangement of their organization and functions. The part most liable to disease, and which when discovered, is most likely to disturb health and comfort in old age, is the prostate gland. Its enlargement interferes with the free passage of the urine and causes its accumulation in the bladder, causing great irritation and distress, which if not relieved, may terminate fatally.

When old people take to their beds, they seldom live much

longer, as their faculties and powers will decline rapidly if not kept in constant exercise.

The sleeping apartments of aged persons should be large, well-aired and lighted. If not, they will soon become sallow and pale, from no other cause than the long confinement in badly-lighted rooms greatly increasing the evils and infirmities of age.

In conclusion, let me say, that all human beings have a natural right to be born into this world with good, healthy organizations; and if they are not so born, then they have been robbed, even before birth, of a part of their birth-right, by their parents, and have a right to blame them. No human being has a right to live as he may please, in violation of the laws of his being, and then become the parent of wretched, diseased, and imperfect human beings.

If we treated Nature with half the attention which she merits, she would rarely inflict upon us disease and suffering: and death would finally be introduced to us as a kind friend, and without his ghastly terrors.



HOW CRIMINAL ABORTION BY MARRIED WOMEN MAY BE DETECTED.

BY THOMAS J. KILMER.

The married woman who should render to society the functions of her womanhood often seeks the abortionist, and for money is enabled to shirk the holy office of maternity. The expense of this crime has become so cheap as to bring it within the reach even of the servant-girl; and practitioners will even take their pay in installments.

A few years ago, a woman, young and interesting, the wife of a young medical man, came to me for such a purpose. I endeavored to convince her of the certainty of being detected by her husband. To my great surprise she informed me that she had once succeeded in deceiving him in such a matter. He supposed the "show" to be a renewal of menstruation, profuse from having been interrupted two or three months.

The difficulty of detection exists because the crime has been perpetrated at an early period in the course of gestation. In the majority of cases the third menstrual lapse is the period chosen

for such interference. Women who have acquired the art of auto-catheterisation, usually employ it at the expiration of the first month, if the menses do not appear. These cases rarely come under the notice of the medical man except hemorrhage occurs, or as the patient expresses it—"she has been for such a long time unwell." It is thus not remarkable if he is at fault.

The second and third months constitute the crisis in the uterine existence of the foetus, among women who exhibit this moral obliquity. After the fourth month, married women, believing that foetal life is then fully developed, are generally afraid to resort to criminal interference. Before that period, "nice women" suppose that "no particular harm is done." Only those who fear the having of children more than pre-natal child murder, attempt after this time to arrest the progress of gestation. I speak of married women, as no rule will apply to cases of illegal conception.

The physician is called upon to attend to two classes of these patients, namely:

1. Those who acknowledge the fact of abortion, but deny its criminal cause.
2. Those who refer their sickness to some cause other than a pending abortion.

The first class consists generally of married women, and is less difficult to detect. The woman generally refers the cause to a fall, or blow, or sudden reception of unhappy news, sudden alarm, or an unfortunate habit of body, expressing the fear of never having a living child. So apparently sincere will she appear that a physician doubting her word would seem to be heartless.

Yet it is reasonable ground for suspicion that a miscarriage should occur in a young married woman, of previously good health, between the second and third months. Where an abortion occurs at that early period, it is from ovular disease. Even syphilis spares the product of conception till a later time. If there is no constitutional taint or confirmed ill-health, it is apparent that good reason should be found for the occurrence by investigating the history of the conception and the evidences furnished by the touch.

A fall or blow would leave some taint of soreness or ecchymosis upon a part of the body favorable to such a result; but this

would by no means be conclusive, if similar tokens were not in those regions; yet allowance should be made, in the case of a nervous, irritable woman who had previously suffered a spontaneous abortion, for the effects of shock.

A case came to my notice, several years ago, in which the woman asserted that the miscarriage had occurred between the third and fourth month in consequence of a kick upon the abdomen from her husband. It afterward transpired that a woman had performed the operation upon her for abortion six or eight days after the alleged injury.

In the matter of a fall, or in descending stairs, during the first weeks of gestation, the ovum is sometimes forced away from its resting-place, as a cork is forced from a half-filled bottle by sudden concussion. This never occurs after instrumental interference.

An important element in these investigations is *time*. It will be observed that the peculiar symptoms are inverted. The spontaneous abortion begins without shock. The abortion from manipulation is almost always preceded with more or less severe constitutional disturbance, or with persistent pain in the abdomen or lumbar region. The shock exists from the invading of the cavity of the womb with an instrument like a sound, or by an injection of water. A shock from such an injection is incident when the uterus is unimpregnated; and how much more persistent must be the systems of wrong-doing when the cavity is so injected for a criminal purpose, and is subjected to rude manipulation at the very time when this, the key-organ of a woman's system, is undergoing radical physiological changes. The abortion produced by instruments is often indicated by pain immediately following the interference. The spontaneous or accidental abortion never presents this as an initial symptom. Injection produces an immediate demand upon the expulsive power of the womb, to which it rarely fails to respond. If, therefore, the testimony of the woman, her husband, or others, shall establish the fact that severe shock, followed by expulsive pains, was among the first symptoms—and if, in addition to this, the application of the hand to the abdomen reveals marked tenderness of the hypogastrium, we are fully warranted in declaring the case one of forced abortion. If questions are skillfully put, the facts will be readily elicited, although the patient will probably deny the truth very vehemently.

A digital examination will of course afford evidence completely corroborative, but the preceding method is sufficiently conclusive to acquit the conscience of the physician. This will bring to light a great heat and fullness in the vaginal passage. These symptoms are rarely found in spontaneous or accidental abortions, except where are inflammatory complications.

Careful attention to these suggestions will enable us to satisfy ourselves as to the existence of crime, and prevent us from doing any injustice to a patient.

DISEASES INCIDENT TO WOMEN.

BY ROBERT S. GALT.

Most of the diseases which deteriorate the human family originate with women. The child in the arms, or silent in the womb, derives from them the elements of deformity and enfeeblement, or those of beauty, strength, and purity. It is their duty, therefore, to inform themselves upon the subjects relating to their physical organization, and to protect themselves from disorder of every character.

They are not only liable to all the diseases peculiar to the other sex, but likewise suffer others, which relate especially to their sexual system. The uterus creates or modifies many disorders in different parts of the body; and indeed, to a great degree, it governs the moral character, as well as regulates many of the physical movements. It has been declared by many to possess a distinct and peculiar life. Certainly, sexual diseases occasion severe distress in different parts, incommod, torment, and even destroy women, by degenerating the womb, ovaries, and other organs, subvert the health, and ultimately destroy life. Yet their seat is often hidden and masked by the external form of the ailments. Treatment in such cases is often misapplied, until, at last, the womb becomes as a tumor, is totally degenerated, so that all success in treatment is impracticable.

The healthiest woman is liable, almost immediately after conception, to be afflicted by disturbing radiations of the uterine or hysterical force. She may be seized with distressing nausea, profuse

salivation, hysteria, and a thousand perversions of the mouth and glands, as well as of the organic functions. These may arise from irritation, peculiar to incipient gestation, or from a morbid state of the womb. It is also true that many painful and troublesome disorders will occur and tax, if not baffle outright, the skill of the most expert physician, which, if they had been properly understood, would not have been serious. Leucorrhœa, for example, may safely be assumed to be a matter of little consequence when the vagina only is involved; but the real malady may exist in the neck of the uterus, in which case it is of the gravest importance. Debility, pain in the back and loins, the sense of bearing down, heat in the interior passages, are likely to supervene; also an insufferable pruritus.

Retroversion or prolapsus is so common that one acquires a disposition to suspect its existence even before having made any examination. I have long been convinced that it lay behind the great majority of disorders of the sexual system. The wonder is that more are not so afflicted, owing to the habits now fashionable. Young ladies and girls, owing to the prevalent idea of modesty, are very liable to be sufferers. So often does it exist when it is not suspected, that the majority, very possibly, when becoming advanced in years, are prone to attribute their trouble to "change of life." In this disaster not a moment should be lost in the endeavor to ascertain the actual difficulty and the proper remedy. Neglect is more or less dangerous. In a little time the patient may be overwhelmed by the excessive drain, and so fritter out her days in misery and suffering.

There are other maladies proper to mention in this connection, but I have not time or space to treat of them.

RUBEOLA.

BY VALENTINE MOTT LAWYER.

The disease known familiarly as measles is a form of contagious fever accompanied by a peculiar eruption. The symptoms resemble those of ordinary fever with the addition of catarrh; as, for example, redness and watery appearance of the eyes, frequent sneezing, hoarseness, and cough; also, perhaps, constriction of the chest.

The eruption makes its appearance on the fourth or fifth day, in the form of small circular spots, first on the face, and thence extending, within a day or two, to the neck, chest, and entire surface of the body and limbs. Generally the small spots are succeeded by larger ones, and the final arrangement of the patches is in a semi-circular form. The red tint of the eruption assumes its greatest intensity on the face, on the fifth or sixth day. The fever does not immediately subside, but may even be increased, as may also the catarrhal symptoms.

The eruption is slightly elevated above the skin, and is often attended with itching, when at its height. The frequency of the pulse, heat, thirst, redness of the eyes, and inflammation, attended with the removal of the membrane of the nose, are now greatly relieved. About the sixth or seventh day the inflammatory symptoms disappear, the cough alone remaining.

On the third or fourth day of the eruption, the spots become pale, and gradually assume a yellow tint; and when the redness has gone, the epidermis desquamates, coming off in small scales. At this stage, diarrhoea generally supervenes, and is an indication of convalescence.

In measles, the mucous membranes are apt to be much affected, especially those of the throat, nostrils, and eyelids; those of the stomach and bowels sometimes participating in the disturbance, occasioning nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea. The membranes of the brain are also affected, in some cases, producing coma.

The prognosis is favorable if the progress of the disease is regular, and the skin is moist until the eruption begins to disappear.

The chief danger is to be apprehended from complication with pneumonia, or when the patient is a young child, and the eruption “strikes in” or disappears suddenly.

TREATMENT.

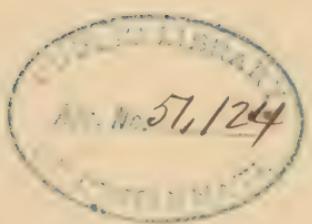
When the progress of the disease is regular and symptoms favorable, the treatment is very simple. Keep the sick-room at a mild temperature; let the diet be light, and the medicine laxative and diaphoretic. Sponge the body of the patient with warm water; and let some of it be inhaled if the soreness of the throat is troublesome.

All inflammatory disorders that accompany or follow measles should be treated as they appear. If the eruption recedes suddenly, employ treatment to bring it out again. If pneumonia follows, use the ordinary methods laid down for that affection. Diarrhœa supervening is important as an auxiliary to check a tendency to disease of the bowels; and if it is too severe, it may be relieved by Dover’s powders, and then warm baths.

During convalescence, care should be taken to guard against exposure to cold.

The malignant form of this disease is most successfully treated with stimulants, both external and internal. The medical adviser and attendants are especially required to exercise vigilance, both in regard to the disease itself, and the complaints that are likely to accompany or follow.







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